

AN DARA LEABAR GAEDILGE.

SECOND IRISH BOOK.

PUBLISHED FOR THE

Society for the Preservation of
the Irish Language.

TENTH EDITION.

Twenty second and Twenty-third Thousand

DUBLIN :
M. H. GILL & SON
1892.

Price Fourpence.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND THEIR APPLICATION.

The only qualification for Membership is an annual subscription of at least TEN SHILLINGS, and for Associates ONE SHILLING.

These subscriptions are intended to aid the Council of the Society:—

1. To publish, at a cheap rate, elementary books from which to learn the Language, and Irish books for Irish-speaking districts.

2. To offer competition premiums to classes and individuals, for composition in Irish, and translation into that Language.*

3. To pay or otherwise reward teachers who will have classes of at least ten pupils learning the Language.

4. And if sufficient funds be contributed, to publish a cheap weekly journal partly in the Irish Language.

If even one person in every three in Ireland, who may fairly be expected to sympathise with this movement, would practically aid it by the subscription of One Shilling per annum, the Society would be in receipt of funds sufficient to enable them to carry out all their objects.

“Collecting Cards” for the above purposes will be sent, on application to the Secretary of the Society, to those who are willing to aid by enrolling members, &c.

The Card and Subscriptions received to be returned to the Secretary, 6 Molesworth-St. Dublin, who, on receipt thereof, will send a certificate of enrolment to each Subscriber. Money Orders made payable to Charles Dawson and William Dillon, Treasurers.

“The Irish Language is free from the anomalies, sterility, and heteroclite redundancies, which mark the dialects of barbarous nations; it is rich and melodious it is precise and copious, and affords those elegant conversions which no other than a thinking and lettered people can use or acquire.”—VALLANCEY.

“Est quidem lingua læc (scilicet Hibernica), et elegans cum primis, et opulenta.”—ARCHIEPISCOPUS USSHER.

* The Council have already received promises of premiums to offer for competition—subjects and conditions to be specified hereafter.

AN DARA LEABHAR GAEOILGE.

SECOND IRISH BOOK.

PUBLISHED FOR THE

Society for the Preservation of
the Irish Language.

TENTH EDITION.

Twenty second and Twenty-third Thousand

DUBLIN:
M. H. GILL & SON
1890.

[*All Rights Reserved.*]

LIBRARY
D
JUN 10 1958
MILWAUKEE

SOCIETY
FOR THE
Preserbation of the Irish Language.

OFFICERS AND COUNCIL ELECTED, ST.
PATRICK'S DAY, 1889, FOR YEAR, 1889-90.

Patron.

(*Permanent*).

HIS GRACE THE MOST REV. T. W. CROKE, D.D.
Archbishop of Cashel.

President.

RIGHT HON THE O'CONOR DON, P.C., D.L., M.R.I.A.

Vice-Presidents.

REV. SAMUEL HAUGHTON, M.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., S.F.
T.C.D., President, Royal Irish Academy.

THE MOST REV. JOHN MACCARTHY, D.D., Bishop of
Cloyne.

MARSHAL MACMAHON, Ex-Pres. of the French Republic.

THE MOST REV. PIERSE POWER, D.D., Bishop of Waterford
and Lismore.

Hon. Treasurers.

REV. M. H. CLOSE, M.A., M.R.I.A.

COUNT PLUNKETT, B.L., M.R.I.A.

Hon. Secretaries.

RICHARD J. O'DUFFY.

BRIAN O'LOONEY, M.R.I.A., F.R.H.S.

Secretary of Council.

J. J. MACSWEENEY, R.I.A.

DUBLIN
6 MOLESWORTH STREET
1889.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>Ali, Professor Mir Aulad, T.C.D.
 Barry, Rev. Edmund, M.R.I.A.,
 P.P., Rathcormac.
 Bell, Hamilton, Esq., M.R.I.A.,
 F.R.G.S.I.
 Blackie, Professor, Edinburgh.
 Close, Rev. M. H., M.A., Treas-
 urer, Royal Irish Academy.
 Conway, T. W., Esq., the Model
 Schools, Marlborough Street.
 Corbet, W. J., Esq., M.P.
 Cox, Michael F., Esq., M.D.,
 M.R.I.A.
 D'Arbois de Jubainville, Mons.,
 Professor of Celtic in the College
 de France, Paris.
 Dawson, Charles, Esq., T.C.
 Dixon, Henry, Esq., Dublin.
 Doherty, W. J., Esq., C.E.,
 M.R.I.A.
 Ernault, Mons. Emile, Poitiers.
 Fitzgerald, Thomas, Esq., Rings-
 end.
 Fitzgerald, The Most Rev. Wm ,
 D.D., Bishop of Ross.
 Goodman, Rev. James, M.A.,
 T.C.D.
 Halligan, James, Esq., Dublin.
 Hart, C. H., Esq., A.B., Dublin.
 Hennessy, Sir John Pope,
 K.C.M.G.
 Holland, John, Esq., Ballinspital,
 Kinsale.
 Lehane, D., Esq., Inspector of
 National Schools.
 Lloyd, J. H., Esq., Dublin.
 Lynch, Daniel, Esq., Dunleer.
 MacCarthy, Rev. Professor Bar-
 tholomew, D.D., Todd Pro-
 fessor, Royal Irish Academy.
 MacCarthy, Justin Huntly, Esq.,
 M.P.
 MacEnerney, Rev. F., C.C.
 MacEniry, Major R., R.I.A.
 MacSweeney, J. J., Esq., R.I.A.</p> | <p>MacSwiney, Rev. James, S.J.
 MacTernan, Rev. S., P.P.,
 M.R.I.A., Killasnett.
 Moloney, M., Esq., Inspector,
 National Schools.
 Murray, Aeneas J., Esq., Head
 Master of the Model Schools,
 Cork.
 Nettelau, Dr. Max, Vienna.
 Nolan, Pierce L., Esq., B.A.,
 Dublin.
 O'Byrne, E., Esq., Tarn, France.
 O'Byrne, Rev. L., C.C., Bray.
 O'Byrne, Paul, Esq., Dublin.
 O'Donel, C. J., Esq., J.P.
 M.R.I.A.
 O'Duffy, R. J., Esq., Dublin.
 O'Hanlon, Very Rev. John, Canon,
 P.P., M.R.I.A.
 O'Hart, John, Esq., M.H.S.
 O'Looney, Brian, Esq., M.R.I.A.
 O'Meagher, J. C., Esq., M.R.I.A.
 O'Reilly, Prof. J. P., M.R.I.A.
 O'Riordan, T., Esq., Ringsend.
 Plunkett, Count, B.L., M.R.I.A.
 Rhys, Professor, Oxford Univer-
 sity.
 Rooney, Thomas, Esq., Dublin.
 Ryan, L. J., Esq., Head Master
 Marlboro' Street Model Schools
 Ryding, Dr. F., Merrion Square.
 Schuchardt, Professor, University
 of Gratz, Styria.
 Sexton, Right Hon. Thomas
 M.P., Lord Mayor.
 Sigerson, George, Esq., M.D.,
 M.R.I.A.
 Sladen, Rev. R., P.P., Modeligo.
 Sullivan, T. D., Esq., M.P., T.C.
 Swan, Rev. Brother, Superior of
 Christian Schools, North Rich-
 mond Street, Dublin.
 Ward, T., Esq., Dublin.
 Zimmer, Dr. H., Greifswald,
 Prussia.</p> |
|--|--|

With power to add

INTRODUCTION.

OF ASPIRATION AND ECLIPSIS.

THE learner will be now required to master Aspiration and Eclipsis. They are the first difficulties that the student will meet in learning the Irish language, and until he understands them he can make but little progress. Aspiration and eclipsis are peculiar to the Celtic languages, but they are fully carried out only in the Irish. Aspiration in Scotch Gaelic is nearly the same as in Irish, but in all the modern books printed in the Scotch dialect of our language, eclipsis *proper** is wanting. This omission seems unaccountable, for not only was the system of Eclipsis strictly observed in all books and manuscripts of Scotch Gaelic up to the beginning of the last century, but traces of it exist even yet in the spoken dialect of the Highlands. It is unfortunate that modern Scotch Gaelic scholars have adopted this change, thus depriving their mother tongue of an innate and peculiar beauty.

Aspiration and Eclipsis, although different grammatical peculiarities, agree in this that they have the effect of making ease of utterance consistent with grammatical precision.

Dr. O'Donovan remarks that a tendency to aspiration seems to be a conspicuous characteristic of all the dialects of the Celtic, and belongs to the Irish in particular. After giving many instances of words cognate with the Latin which are aspirated in Irish, he says: "Many of the same words, and others besides, are also aspirated in several of

* Eclipsis occurs in modern Scotch Gaelic only in the case of *t* eclipsed by *ɾ*, as in such phrases as *chum an t-saoghail*, *t* the word; *mùn t-solus*, about the light.

the modern languages of Europe : as the French *moyen*, from *medium* (Irish *meāðon*) ; *avoir*, from *habere* ; *mere*, from *mater* (Irish, *máððair*), &c. In Italian—*avere*, from *habere* ; *tavola*, from *tabula*, &c.

Even in English there is an occasional attempt at a softening of the sound, as, for instance, in such words as *thought*, *fraught*, &c., where the letter *g* is aspirated, and the sound made softer ; but in no language has the system of softening the sounds of the consonants been brought to greater perfection than in Irish. It is well worth the labour incurred to study the Irish Language, merely to understand the beauty of Aspiration and Eclipsis, where two things totally different and, in other languages, sometimes incompatible, namely, euphony and grammatical precision, have been brought together and so employed that the result achieved is at once philosophic and beautiful.

The mark for Aspiration used in most modern Irish printed books is a dot (·) placed over the consonant that suffers a change from its original radical sound, as in the word *moð*, *early*, in which the *c* is aspirated, and gets the sound of *ch* or *gh*. Instead of the dot over the aspirated letter some writers prefer employing the letter *h* after it, and write *maic*, *good*, thus, *maic^h*. But using an *h* instead of a dot has been objected to by our best Irish scholars, on the ground that it makes the words unnecessarily long. For instance, in writing the phrase, *Δ òðapðpaitpéaða*, *his brothers*, with the dot, only fifteen letters are employed ; but if the *h* be used instead of the dot, thus, *Δ òðeapðhpaitpéaða^h*, the phrase will contain nineteen letters. The dot is therefore much the shorter and neater method of indicating aspiration.

It is here necessary to remark that the term “aspiration,” as generally used for denoting the change of sound referred to, has not quite the same meaning in Irish as in English Grammar ; because aspiration, as understood in English, means the sound of the letter *h*, whereas all dotted consonants in Irish do not take the sound of *h*, some taking the sound of the English *y*, and some of *v*, and some of *w*. In some instances the sound of the dotted letter is entirely suppressed.

SECOND IRISH BOOK

PART I.

ASPIRATION.

“Aspiration” is derived from *ad-spirare*, to breathe-to. It denotes the action of the breath, by which the primary sounds of certain consonants are changed into softer related sounds. Nine of the consonants are capable of this change, viz., *b c o f ɣ m p r τ*, of these all but *f m* and *r* are *stops* of the breath, that is to say, at the end of a syllable they cause a sudden stop to the emission of the breath, or they begin a syllable with a sudden explosion thereof. But when these consonants are aspirated or breathed-to, they retain no longer their abrupt pronunciation. For instance *b*, as in *bá o*, is pronounced abruptly; but when this letter is aspirated or breathed-to, as it is in *bhá o*, its sound becomes like that of English *w*. *f m* and *r*, though already spirants, or pronounced with an emission of the breath, are nevertheless capable of a further aspiration so as to acquire their own secondary still softer sounds. It is necessary to distinguish between aspiration of a consonant as thus described and that of a vowel. Aspiration softens a consonant, but any additional breathing-to a vowel makes it stronger and rougher.

SECTION I.

SOUNDS OF THE ASPIRATED LETTERS.

In this section the sounds of the mutable letters when aspirated will be explained, and an Exercise given on each in which the letters so affected will be shown chiefly in radical words, where they, to some extent, serve to express sounds that have no special symbols in the Irish Alphabet. In the second Section the change of sound of these letters when influenced by certain parts of speech shall be treated of.

Primary Form of the Mutable Letters.

b. c. d. f. g. m. p. s. t.

Secondary (Aspirated) Form.

b̌ č ď f̌ ǧ m̌ p̌ š ť

b̌ č ď f̌ ǧ m̌ p̌ f̌ ť

An approximation to the sound given at the head of each Exercise. *l*, *n*, and *r* do not admit of aspiration. Aspirated as well as unaspirated consonants generally have a broad or slender sound according as the vowel which precedes or follows them is broad or slender. *Δ*, *o*, *u*, are *broad*, *e* and *i*, *slender* vowels.

EXERCISE I. *b̌*.

b̌ *broad* sounds nearly like *w* in *wool*, as *bup* (*woor*), *your*. Between two *short broad* vowels it is sounded softly, much like *w* in *power*, as *gΔbΔp* (*gower*), *a goat*

If the *broad* vowel preceding or following *b* be *long*, it gets the sound either of *w* or *v*.
 'n Munster *v* is more generally heard.

b slender sounds exactly like *v*, as *bí* (*vee*), was. When *final*, *b* is usually sounded like *v*, as *ḡarib*, rough, pronounced *gorv*.

Δḡaib, at (or with) you. *ḡarib*,¹ rough.

bí, was, were.

leabair, a book.

buir, your.

leann,¹ a child.

uib, black.

lib, with you.

fiór-buan, steadfast.

rib, you, ye.

ḡabair, a goat.

tarib,¹ a bull.

an, the.

fiór, true.

buan, lasting.

ré, he, it.

carad,
carad, } a friend.

tá, is, are.

1. *An ḡabair*. 2. *Tarib uib*. 3. *bí rib*
ḡarib. 4. *bí ré uib*. 5. *bí an ḡabair uib*.
 6. *bí leabair Δḡaib*. 7. *Tá an leabair*
Δḡaib. 8. *Buir leann*. 9. *Carad fiór-buan*.
 10. *bí ḡabair Δḡaib*.

1. The goat. 2. A black bull. 3. Ye were rough. 4. He was black. 5. The goat was black. 6. A book was at you (you had a book.)² 7. The book is at you (you have the book.)² 8. Your child. 9. A steadfast friend. 10. A goat was at you (you had a goat).²

¹ For observations on "consonants combined," as *nb* and *rb* above, see *First Book*, page 19.

² For explanation of these idioms see observations on Exercises XIV. and XV. *First Irish Book*.

OBS.—The initial letter of the second part of a compound word (if it be aspirable), suffers aspiration for the sake of euphony, as in the example above—*ḡíor-buan* (pronounced *feervooan*); *ḡíor*, *true*, and *buan*, *lasting*, where the *b* is aspirated, to enable the two words to be more easily united. The sounds of the aspirable letters, when initial, are shown in these Exercises by words of this class, for aspirated letters do not *begin* radical words. The rule regarding formation of compound terms will not be entered into here.

Sib, *you*, or *ye*, and *ḡur*, *your*, the second person *plural*, are never used for *tú*, *thou*, and *ṡo*, *thy*, the second person *singular*. A few *prepositional pronouns* are here introduced in which aspirated letters occur.

EXERCISE II. Ċ.

Ċ *broad* has always a deep guttural sound. The word *loċ*, *lough*, as generally pronounced in Ireland, will afford an example.

Ċ *slender* has a smooth guttural sound, as in *críċ*, a country, pronounced nearly like *creegh*.

Ċ *slender* when *final* is pronounced very faintly, as in *ṡeic*, ten. These sounds are best learned by ear, as they do not now exist in English. Sometimes the slender sound of ċ is almost exactly *h*.

Δċτ, but.

eΔċ, a steed.

ΔmΔċ, out.

ḡΔċ, a raven.

ΔḡτεΔċ, in.

ḡċe, twenty.

Δoċ, blind.

ḡíor-ċΔḡΔ, a true friend

ċloċ, a stone.

Δoċ, a hero.

ċloċΔḡe, a stone-cutter loċ, a lough, lake.

ċuḡΔm, to me, unto me. luċ, a mouse.

ṡeic, ten.

Δῆμ, at (or with me). ἐ, he, it.

Δῆρ, and. ἦ, is.

βῆρ, bring, take. ἢ, not.

κῆρ, put.

1. Λαός Δῆρ εἰς. 2. Θείς Δῆρ φίς.
 3. Τά ἀν φίς οὐβ. 4. ἦ εἰς ἐ δέτ φίς.
 5. Τά ἀν λός οὐβ. 6. βί ἀν λυς χάος.
 7. Κῆρ ἀν λυς ἀμας. 8. βῆρ κλός ἀρτεας
 εἰς Δῆμ. 9. ἦ κλός αἶρε ἐ. 10. Τά φίρ-ἄρᾱ
 Δῆμ.

1. A warrior and a steed. 2. Ten and twenty. 3. The raven is black. 4. Not a steed it (it is not a steed)¹ but a raven. 5. The lake is black. 6. The mouse was blind. 7. Put the mouse out. 8. Bring in a stone to me. 9. He is a stone-cutter.¹ 10. A true friend is with me (I have a true friend).

OBS.—*φίρ-ἄρᾱ* is a compound word; *φίρ*, *true*, and *ἄρᾱ*, *a friend*. See observations on preceding Exercise. There are some adjectives which occasionally come before the noun (and a few which always occur before it), and which are exceptions to the general rule (see observations, Exercise I., *First Book*); these usually form with the noun a compound word *as in the present example*.

The learner will refer to Exercise XIV., *First Book*, for an explanation of prepositions joined to pronouns. In this and the preceding Exercise we have *λίβ*, from *λε* and *λίβ*; *Δῆλιβ*, from *Δῆ* and *λίβ*; *εἰς Δῆμ*, from *εἰς* and *με*; *οὐρῶλιβ*, from *οὐρ* and *λίβ*. *εἰς Δῆμ* is written and pronounced *εἰς Δῆμ* in Munster.

¹ See observations on Exercises III. and IV. *First Book*.

EXERCISE III. **Ų**.

Ų *broad* sounds somewhat like *gh* soft, or *y* broad and guttural, as **ῥαοῖ-ṽuine** (**ῥαοῖ**, free, **uine**, a person), a freeman, pronounced nearly *saerghuine*.

Ų *slender* sounds exactly like *y* in *year*, as **ῥῖοῖ-ṽilῑῥ** (**ῥῖοῖ**, true, **ṽilῑῥ**, fond), sincere, pronounced *feer-yeelish*.

Ų *final* is silent.

Ų in the body of a word (not a compound) is silent.

Ų in such words as **buíṽe** (*tree*) and **croíṽe** (*cree*), merely lengthens the sound of the preceding letters, and preserves the correct orthography, somewhat like *rh* in *mighty*, *though*, &c., in English.

Ų in the first syllable of a word, if preceded by **Δ** or **ο**, sounds like *i* in *vie*, or *ey* in *eye*, as **ΔṽΔῑῥ** (*eyark*), a horn. The exceptions to this rule are marked with an accent thus, **Δ̂ṽ**, *luck* (pronounced *aw*).

Δ̂ṽ, luck.

ΔṽΔῑῥ, a horn.

Δ̂ṽmuṽ, timber.

buíṽe, yellow.

croíṽe, a heart.

ῥῑṽṽ, a deer.

ῥΔṽṽilῑῥ, } **Irish**
ῥΔṽṽilῑῥe, } **Gaelic**.

ῥῥΔ̂ṽ, love.

maṽΔ̂ṽ, }
maṽῥΔ̂ṽ, } a dog.

ῥΔ̂ṽΔῑῥ, sight.

ῥuΔ̂ṽ, red.

ῥαοῖ-ṽuine, a freeman.

beo, living, alive.

ouine, a person.

geur, sharp.

í, she, her, it.

orraidib, on you.

raor, free, cheap.

ro, this.

treun, brave.

1. Fíad̃ aḡur aḡaric. 2. Maḡad̃ ruad̃
aḡur ead̃ buíðe. 3. Fíad̃ uib̃ aḡur fíad̃
buiðe. 4. Áomuo buíðe. 5. Áḡ aḡur ḡrád̃.
6. Tá an fíad̃ beo. 7. Ir leab̃ar ḡaeóilḡe
é ro. 8. Tá raḡaric ḡeur aḡaib̃. 9. bí áḡ
orraidib̃. 10. Tá crioíðe treun aḡ raor-ouine.

1. A deer and a horn. 2. A red dog and a
yellow steed. 3. A (black) raven and a yellow
deer. 4. Yellow timber. 5. Luck and love.
6. The deer is alive. 7. This is a Gaelic
book. 8. (There) is sharp sight with you (ye
have sharp sight). 9. Luck was on you (ye
had luck). 10. (There) is a brave heart with
a freeman (a freeman has a brave heart).

OBS.—The examples buíðe, &c., given above, afford instances of the diphthongs oí and uí (with accent on í) which are very seldom used.

Áomuo is pronounced in Munster without the accent.

So is never employed after the noun without the article being employed before the noun. See note 2, page 10, *First Book*.

EXERCISE IV. f̃.

f̃ is not sounded, but the vowel following it is very forcibly pronounced. f̃ is never *final*, and never occurs in the middle of words except compounds.

ածօր-բօւ (sheep-flesh), mutton.	մուս-բօւ (swine flesh) pork.
հօտի-բօւ (garrea), a hare.	բօն-բօւ (shanar), an old man.
մարտ-բօւ (beef-flesh), beef.	տրօն-բօւ, a brave man.
Ա, at, or with.	մարտ, a beef.
ծօր, a sheep.	մուս, a pig.
բօւ, a man.	բօն, old.
բօւ, flesh, meat.	

1. Բօւ Ա ծօր հօտի-բօւ. 2. Տօն-բօւ
 Ա ծօր տրօն-բօւ. 3. Ըօր ծօն Ա ծօր հօտի-
 բօւ իսօ. 4. Ըօր Ա ծօր ածօր-բօւ.
 5. Մուս Ա ծօր մուս-բօւ. 6. Մարտ Ա ծօր
 մարտ-բօւ. 7. Ծօն բուօ Ա ծօր հօտի-
 բօւ. 8. Եւ հօտի-բօւ Ա ծօն բօն-բօւ.
 9. Լուս Ա ծօր հօտի-բօւ. 10. Մարտ-բօւ
 Ա ծօր մուս-բօւ.

1. A deer and a hare. 2. An old man and
 a brave man. 3. A black sheep and a red
 hare. 4. A sheep and mutton. 5. A pig and
 pork. 6. A beef and beef. 7. A yellow goat
 and a hare. 8. A hare was with the old man
 (the old man had a hare). 9. A mouse and a
 hare. 10. Beef and pork.

EXERCISE V. Զ.

Զ *broad and slender*, sounds exactly like օ.

In the middle and end of words *ğ* is quiescent, but lengthens the preceding vowel.

Δ*ğ*, see rule for Δ*ö*.

Δ*ğ*Δ*ı*ö (*eyee*), a face.

Δ*muı*ğ, outside.

Δ*rtı*ğ, inside.

veΔ*ğ* (*dha*), good.

řóğ*luım*, learn.

řoiğ*ı*o, } patience.
řoiğ*ı*oe, }

łaoğ, a calf.

řığ, a king.

řóğ, pleasure.

tıř-ğıráo, patriotism.

Δ*ca*, with them. ři, she. tíř, land, country.

1. *Öı* Δ*n* łaoğ buiöe. 2. *Ćá* řé Δ*rtı*ğ. 3. *Öı* ři Δ*muı*ğ. 4. Δ*ğ*Δ*ı*ö Δ*ğur* cřoiöe. 5. *Ćá* veΔ*ğ*-řığ Δ*ca*. 6. *Ćá* tíř-ğıráo Δ*ğ*Δ*ı*b. 7. řóğ-*luım* Ğaeöılge. 8. *Ćı*ř-ğıráo Δ*ğur* řoiğ*ı*o. 9. *Öı* áö Δ*ğur* řóğ ořııáo. 10. Δ*muı*ğ Δ*ğur* Δ*rtı*ğ.

1. The calf was yellow. 2. He is inside. 3. She was outside. 4. Face and heart. 5. A good king is to them (they have, &c.). 6. Patriotism is to you (you have, &c.). 7. Learn Irish. 8. Patriotism and patience. 9. Luck and pleasure were on you. 10. Outside and inside.

OBS.—Δ*ma*č and Δ*řte*Δ*č* (see exercise on č) are used when motion to or from a place is implied; Δ*muı*ğ and Δ*rtı*ğ when the object is stationary either inside or outside.

In words like řığ, the final aspirated letter serves merely to preserve a fixed spelling, like *gh* in *high* or in *although*.

EXERCISE VI. *m̃*.

m̃ *broad*, in the beginning of a word, is pronounced in the South like *v*, in the North and West like *w*. In the middle of words it is sounded very nasal.

m̃ *slender* always sounds like *v*. *Whe. final*, *m̃* broad or slender is usually sounded like *v*. The only difference between the sounds of *b̃* and *m̃* (*both dotted*) is that *m̃* is generally nasal.

Δῖῖῖῖῖ (<i>avavwin</i>), only.	ρῖῖῖῖῖ, empty.
Δῖῖῖῖῖ, seldom.	ῖῖῖῖῖ, a hand.
Δῖῖῖῖῖῖ, high regard.	ῖῖῖῖῖ, a saint.
ῖῖῖῖῖ, an ox.	ρῖῖῖῖῖῖ, firm.
ρῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ (<i>farooil</i>), manly.	ρῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ, prosperous
	ῖῖῖῖῖῖ, earth.
Δῖῖῖῖῖ, on, on him.	ῖῖῖῖῖῖ, regard.
Δῖῖῖῖῖ, whether,	ῖῖῖῖῖῖ, no, or, nor.
Δῖῖῖῖῖ, one.	ῖῖῖῖῖῖ, dry.
Δῖῖῖῖῖ, high.	

1. ῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ. 2. Δῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖ Δῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ. 3. ῖῖῖῖῖ Δῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ. 4. ῖῖῖῖῖ Δῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ.
5. Δῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖ Δῖῖῖῖῖ Δῖῖῖῖῖ. 6. ῖῖῖῖῖ Δῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ Δῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ. 7. Δῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ? 8. Δῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖῖ. 9. ῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ Δῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ.
10. ῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ Δῖῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ Δῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ.

-
1. A strong hand. 2. One hand only.
 3. The hand was empty. 4. (It) is seldom it is empty. 5. The ox and the bull. 6. (There)

was high regard on the saint. 7. Whether empty or full it (is it empty or full)? 8. The dry earth. 9. It is prosperous the man he (he is a prosperous man). 10. He is a firm and manly friend.

OBS.— $\Delta\eta\iota\lambda$ and $\eta\Delta\eta$ are suffixes, like *al* in English, by which adjectives are formed from nouns.

EXERCISE VII. ρ .

ρ is exactly like *ph* or *f*.

$\kappa\epsilon\upsilon\theta$ - $\rho\rho\omicron\iota\eta\eta$. (<i>kadhe-frinn</i>), breakfast (first meal).	$\mu\acute{o}\rho$ - $\rho\iota\alpha\eta$, great pain.
$\lambda\omicron\eta\varsigma$ - $\rho\omicron\rho\tau$, a camp (long, a ship, hence a tent, because resembling a ship in form, and $\rho\omicron\rho\tau$).	$\upsilon\lambda\lambda$ - $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota\rho\tau$, a monster (ull, great, and $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota\rho\tau$), a great serpent.

$\Delta\eta\eta$, in it, therein.	$\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota\rho\tau$, a reptile.
$\Delta\eta\eta$ $\eta\eta$, there, in that.	$\rho\iota\alpha\eta$ pain.
$\Delta\eta\eta$ $\eta\theta$, here, in this.	$\rho\omicron\rho\tau$, a fort.
$\Delta\eta\eta$ $\eta\upsilon\theta$, there, yonder.	$\rho\rho\omicron\iota\eta\eta$, a dinner, a meal.
$\kappa\alpha\omicron\iota\eta$, gentle.	$\eta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\eta$, a supper.
$\lambda\omicron\eta\varsigma$, a ship.	$\upsilon\lambda\lambda$, great.
$\mu\acute{o}\rho$, great.	
$\rho\acute{\alpha}\iota\tau\omicron\epsilon$, a child.	

1. $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota\rho\tau$ $\Delta\zeta\upsilon\rho$ $\upsilon\lambda\lambda$ - $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota\rho\tau$. 2. $\upsilon\lambda\lambda$ - $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota\rho\tau$ $\omicron\upsilon\theta$. 3. $\beta\acute{\iota}$ $\mu\acute{o}\rho$ - $\rho\iota\alpha\eta$ $\omicron\eta\eta$. 4. $\rho\iota\alpha\eta$ $\Delta\zeta\upsilon\rho$ $\mu\acute{o}\rho$ - $\rho\iota\alpha\eta$. 5. $\rho\omicron\rho\tau$ $\Delta\zeta\upsilon\rho$ $\lambda\omicron\eta\varsigma$ - $\rho\omicron\rho\tau$. 6. $\beta\acute{\iota}$

1. ἰνδ-πόρτ ἀγδαῖβ ἀνν. 7. Πρῖοιnn ἀγυρ ceυο-
 πρῖοιnn. 8. Πρῖοιnn ἀγυρ ρέιηε. 9. Cuyρ
 ceυο-πρῖοιnn ἀνν ρο. 10. Cαοιν-ῥάιρoe.

1. A reptile and a monster. 2. A black monster. 3. Great pain was on me. 4. Pain, and a great pain. 5. A fort and a camp. 6. A camp was to you there (you had, &c.) 7. Dinner and breakfast. 8. Dinner and supper. 9. Put breakfast here. 10. A gentle child.

EXERCISE VIII. S.

S̄ sounds exactly like *h*.

S̄ is never aspirated *before* b, c, o, s, m, p, t.

S̄ aspirate never appears at the end of any word, or in the middle of any word except compounds.

ἀρσ-ρκοῖλ, a high school, a college.

μόρ-ῥεοῖλ, a main-sail.

ἀνίορ, up.

ἀνυαρ, down.

ῥάς, leave.

ῥαν, stay.

ορμ, on me.

ρκοῖλ, a school.

ῥίορ (*heeos*), below.

ῥυαρ (*hooas*), above.

τρὸμ-ῥυαν, a deep sleep.

ῥεοῖλ, a sail.

ῥίορ, down (see obs.)

ῥυαν, rest, sleep.

ῥυαρ, up (see obs.)

ταρ, come.

τρὸμ, heavy.

1. Ծի ըն իստ. 2. Ծի ըն իօր. 3. Ըն իստ է. 4. Ըն իօր առ լեռն. 5. Ըն առ իստ ըն իօր. 6. Ըն առ իստ ըն իօր. 7. Ծի ըն իստ ըն իօր. 8. Տեղ ըն իօր. 9. Տեղ ըն իօր. 10. Ծի ըն իստ.

1. He was above. 2. Ye were below. 3. Put it up. 4. Put down the book. 5. Come down (from above) and stay below here. 6. Bring it up (from below) to me and leave it above here. 7. (There) were a school and a college there. 8. A sail and a main-sail. 9. Rest and deep sleep. 10. (There) was a deep sleep on me.

OBS.— Motion from above is expressed by ըն, “down” (*from above*). Motion from below by առ, “up” (*from below*). See Exercise XVIII., *First Book*. A state of rest *above* is expressed by իստ, “above;” a similar state *below* is expressed by իօր, “below” (*without motion*), as shown in above Exercise. Տեղ and իստ (ր not dotted) are used to imply motion up and down (active).

EXERCISE IX. Ը.

Ը also sounds like *h*.

It is faintly sounded *when final*, except when the following word begins with a vowel.

αῖται, a father.	judgment, means
βράῖται (<i>brawhir</i>), a brother.	"for ever."
ῥῥῥῥ, a prince.	ῥῥῥ, gray.
ῥο βράῖ, forever: βράῖ	μαῖ, good.
literally signifies	μάῖται, a mother.
"judgment," and	μόρ-ῥῥῥ, great
hence "ῥο βράῖ,"	thirst.
i.e. to (the day) of	ῥῥῥ, a stream.
κεῖν, a head.	✕ ῥῥῥ, a sister.
κεῖν-ῥῥῥ, a headland.	ῥῥῥ, thirst.
ῥῥῥ, Ireland.	ῥῥῥ, sick.
ῥῥῥ, without	

1. Αῖται μαῖ. 2. ῥῥῥ αῖται νο μάῖται.
 3. Σῥῥ ῥῥῥ βράῖται. 4. ῥῥ ῥῥ βράῖται ῥῥῥ.
 5. ῥῥ ῥῥῥ μάῖται ῥῥῥ. 6. ῥῥ μόρ-ῥῥῥ
 ῥῥῥ. 7. ῥῥ ῥῥῥ ῥῥῥ ῥῥ. 8. ῥῥ κεῖν-ῥῥῥ
 ῥῥῥ. 9. ῥῥῥ ῥο βράῖ. 10. ῥῥ ῥῥῥ ῥῥῥ-
 ῥῥῥ ῥ.

1. A good father. 2. Without father or mother. 3. Sister and brother. 4. The brother was gray. 5. Your mother is sick. 6. A great thirst is on me (I am very thirsty). 7. (There) is a stream here. 8. There was a headland there. 9. Ireland for ever. 10. He is a prosperous prince.

OBS.—βράῖται and ῥῥῥ may be used for brother and sister in *religion* or as members of the same society. (See Exercise XI.) In Munster βράῖται and ῥῥῥ are often used to signify cousins.

There is here an example of an exception to Rule regard-

ing aspiration of initial letter of second portion of a compound word. If the first part of the compound ends in *ο, τ, ρ, λ, η*, the second part is not aspirated if its initial letter be *ο* or *τ*, as in the word “*κεανντίρη*” in above Exercise.

EXERCISE X.

This Exercise contains examples of aspirated letters nearly silent in the body of words. In some words *ο* and *ξ* are inserted merely to keep apart, without violating euphony, vowels belonging to different syllables; otherwise such vowels would run into one syllable to avoid the hiatus that would result from their standing together uncombined. This insertion of adventitious letters is frequently used in the inflections of words.

ἀριζῆτε, special.	κεαννυῖοε, a merchant.
βαιοῖαλ, danger.	κριαὐαίρη, a labourer.
βυαὐαίρητ, trouble.	κρόοα, valiant.
βυῖοεαῖ, thankful.	ζλεοὐαῖ, noisy, quar-
βυῖοεαῖαρ, thanks, gratitude.	relsome.

μέ, I, me. οῖοτ, off thee (*Idiom*, to thee).

1. βυῖοεαῖαρ λεατ. 2. τὰ μέ βυῖοεαῖ
οῖοτ.¹ 3. ὅι βυαὐαίρητ οῖρη. 4. ὅι ρέ ζλεο-
ὐαῖ. 5. ἡ κρόοα ἀη λαοῖ ἐ. 6. τὰ βαιοῖαλ
ἀηη ρο. 7. ἡ μαίτ ἀη κριαὐαίρη ἐ. 8. βαιοῖαλ
αῖρη βυαὐαίρητ. 9. βυῖοεαῖαρ ἀριζῆτε λεατ.
10. Κεαννυῖοε αῖρη κριαὐαίρη.

¹ *ο* in *οαμ, ουιτ, οῖοτ, &c.*, is generally aspirated when the preceding word ends in a vowel or aspirated consonant. See page 37.

1. Thanks with you. 2. I am thankful to you. 3. Trouble was on me. 4. He was quarrelsome. 5. He is a valiant warrior. 6. (There) is danger here. 7. He is a good labourer. 8. Danger and trouble. 9. Special thanks with you. 10. A merchant and a husbandman.

EXERCISE XI.

This Exercise contains a few more difficult words in which two aspirate letters come together.

x ՇՏԻ-ԲՃՐՐ (*cah-vaar*), a helmet (ՇՏԻ, a battle, ԲՃՐՐ, top or head).

ՇԼՕՅ-ԲՍԱԻԼԵ, printed (ՇԼՕՅ, type, and ԲՍԱԻԼ, strike).

ՊԵՏՐԻՃԱՐ (*dhrawhir*), a brother (ՊԵՏՐԻ, real, and ԲՐՃԱՐ, a brother), a real brother, as distinguished from a brother in religion or society.

ՊԵՏՐԻՐՍ (*dherehyure*), a sister, a real sister.

ԼԵՏԻ-ՄԱՐԵ, half dead (ԼԵՏԻ and ՄԱՐԵ).

ԼՈՅԻՃ (*lov-ha*), rotten.

ԼԱԾՈՒՄ, precious.

ԼՈՅ-ՀՐԻՄ, a herb garden (ԼՈՅ and ՀՐԻՄ).

ՆԱՕՈՒՄ, holy.

ՆԵՄՈՒՄԵԱԾ (*nye-harvagh*), unprofitable (ՆԵՄ, *un*, and ՄԵԱԾ).

ՐԱՅՐԻՍ (*sy-vir*), rich, fertile.

ՍԵՂԼ-ՀՐԻՄ, an orchard, i.e., an apple garden (ՍԵՂԼ and ՀՐԻՄ).

բձրի, top.	լնբժձ, looped, bent.
բսւլ, strike.	լւիբ, a herb, a plant.
ճճ, a battle.	մարբ, dead.
ճոժ, type, a nail. X	նեմ (un, in), not (nega-
ոեմբ, real.	tive particle).
ոսմե, a man, a person.	ժարբեճ, profitable.
ջորժ a garden, a field.	Խնբլլ, an apple.
լեճ, half.	

1. Եի ըն լնբժձ. 2. Եի ըն լոբժձ. 3. Եի ըն
 լեճմարբ. 4. Օսմե ուոմժձ. 5. Լեճար
 Լսւճմար. 6. Լեճար ճոժբսւլտ. 7. Խնբլլ
 մարժ ճջր խնբլլ-ջորժ ըարժի. 8. Խնբլլ-
 ջորժ ճջր Լւիբ-ջորժ նեմ-ժարբեճ. 9. Եի
 ճճ-բձրի մար ճո լոճ. 10. Օեմբիւն ճջր
 ոեմբիւնժձի.

1 It was looped. 2. It was rotten. 3. She
 was half dead. 4. A holy man. 5. A precious
 book. 6. A printed book. 7. A good apple
 and a rich orchard. 8. An orchard and an
 unprofitable herb garden. 9. (There) was a
 helmet on the warrior. 10. A (real) sister
 and brother.

OBS.—A few other compounds are here shown. The
 learner will, with little difficulty, be able to pronounce them
 by attending to the foregoing Rules and Exercises on aspi-
 rates final and initial. The aspirate letters, though in some
 cases quiescent, or nearly so, are retained in spelling, since,
 if rejected, the etymology of the word would be lost, and the
 orthography unsettled and without rule.

EXERCISE XII.

THE NUMERALS UP TO TEN.

Cardinal.

ἄν, one.
 δύο, δύο, two.
 τρία, three.
 τετταρί, τεττε, four.
 κύϊς, five.
 ἕξ, six.
 ἑπτὰ, seven.
 οὐκ, eight.
 ἑνὰ, nine.
 δεκά, ten.
 βᾶ, cows (*plu.* of βό).
 ἑὰν, a woman.
 βό, a cow.
 βρόζ, a shoe.
 βρόζα, shoes.
 ποῦ, a foot.

Ordinal.

ἄν, ἄν, first.
 δευτῶ, second.
 τριτῶ, third.
 τετταρῶ, fourth.
 κύϊς, fifth.
 ἕξ, sixth.
 ἑπτὰ, seventh.
 οὐκ, eighth.
 ἑνὰ, ninth.
 δεκά, tenth.
 ἄ, a day.
 ἑὰν, women (*plu.* of ἑὰν).
 βρόζ, a spade (*dat.*)
 βρόζ, a spade.
 ποῦ, that.

1. ἄν ἄ. 2. Σὺν ἑ ἄν δύο. 3. ἄν δύο βρόζ.
 4. Τρία βρόζα. 5. Τετταρί δευτῶ κύϊς. 6.
 Τεττε ἑὰν. 7. ἑὰν κύϊς βᾶ. 8. ἄν ἄν
 δεκά. 9. ἄν δεκά ποῦ. 10. ἄν τριτῶ ἄ.

1. One day. 2. That is (the) two. 3. The
 two spades. 4. Three shoes. 5. Four and
 five. 6. Four women. 7. The five cows.
 8. The first book. 9. The second foot. 10.
 The third day.

OBS.—Ὅ and κεῖ are used without a noun.

Ὅ and κεῖ precede and qualify nouns.

Ὅ requires the article and noun in the *singular* number, if masc. *nominative*, if fem. *dative*, as in example 3; but the adjective which qualifies it is plural. The other numbers given above take the plural, except, of course, ἄν.

When cardinal numbers are used *without* a noun they require the article to be expressed *except in counting*.

All ordinal numbers require the article.

The c in *κεῖ*, first, is aspirated.

The o in *ὅ*, two, is often aspirated, chiefly when the preceding word ends in a vowel or aspirated consonant, or when *ὅ* is the first word of a sentence.

EXERCISE XIII.

THE NUMERALS FROM ELEVEN TO TWENTY.

ἄν-οὐς, eleven. ἄνμᾶ-οὐς, eleventh.

ὁ-οὐς or ὁ-οὐς, ὁμᾶ-οὐς, twelfth.
twelve.

τρί-οὐς, thirteen. τετρά-οὐς, thirteenth.

κεῖμᾶ-οὐς, four-
κεῖμᾶ-οὐς, orteenth.

κεῖμᾶ-οὐς, four-
teen. κύμᾶ-οὐς, fifteenth.

κύμᾶ-οὐς, fifteen. ῥεμᾶ-οὐς, sixteenth.

ῥεμᾶ-οὐς, sixteen. ῥεμᾶ-οὐς, seven-
teen. οὐμᾶ-οὐς, eight-
teenth.

οὐμᾶ-οὐς, eighteen. νᾶμᾶ-οὐς, nine-

νᾶμᾶ-οὐς, nineteen. tenth.

ῖς, twenty. ῖς, twentieth.

ἄλ, a brood. εὐν, a bird. μῖ, a month.

1. Δον λά νευς. 2. Ὅά λά νευς. 3. Δν
 ceατaη-νευς. 4. Δν cúγεαò mí νευς. 5.
 ϖíce cor. 6. Δν ϖíceαò ϖεαρ. 7. Δν οά eun
 αςυρ αν τρεαρ άλ. 8. Δν cúγεαò λά νευς
 αςυρ αν ϖíceαò mí. 9. Όειć mnά αςυρ ϖíce
 ϖεαρ. 10. Δν ϖíce ϖεαρ.

1. Eleven days. 2. Twelve days. 3. (The)
 fourteen. 4. The fifteenth month. 5. Twenty
 feet. 6. The twentieth man. 7. The two
 birds and the third brood. 8. The fifteenth
 day and the twentieth month. 9 Ten women
 and twenty men. 10. The twenty men.

OBS.—Όευς (for οειć) is equivalent to the English “teen”
 (from ten). When a number greater than ten, composed of
 a simple numeral and νευς is expressed, the noun is placed
 between the number and νευς as above.

ϖíce, and all the multiples of οειć, take the noun in the
 singular number.

EXERCISE XIV.

The following sentences contain only words
 previously used, and will form a simple and
 useful Exercise on the mutable letters and their
 sounds, as shown in the foregoing Exercises.
 A translation is unnecessary. All the words
 used are given at the end of the book.

αćτ, but.

mά, if.

αςατ, at thee.

ϖραρiάη, a purse.

ααο, they, them.

1. Ըսի՛ր ձո՛ւ ԽԵՐԻ՛Ք ԸԽԻ՛Ր.
2. Ե՛ւ Եսի՛ր ԼԵՈՒՆՔ ԸՐԵՒՅ՛, ԸՅսի՛ր Ե՛ւ Դսձո՛ւ Ըսի՛ր.
3. Եսի՛ր ոձ ԵրՅՅԸ ԸՐԵՔԸ՛ ԸՆՅԸԽ Ըոո ԴՕ.
4. Ե՛ւ ԴԵ՛ ԸԽԽԻՅ՛, ԸՅսի՛ր Ե՛ւ ԽՕՐ-ԴՅԸձ Ըսի՛ր.
5. Ե՛ւ ձո՛ւ ԴԵձո՛ւ-ԴԵձի՛ ԼԻՃ՛.
6. Ե՛ւ ԽՕՐ-ՇՐԵՒՕՐԽ, ԸՅսի՛ր Ե՛ւ ԵրՕԽ-Դսձո՛ւ Ըսի՛ր.
7. Ե՛ւ ձո՛ւ ԴԵձի՛ ԾձԻՆՔ, ԸՅսի՛ր Ե՛ւ ԸՃՇ-Եձի՛ր Ըսի՛ր.
8. Ի՛ր Ըոձո՛ւ Ե՛ւ ԴԵ՛ Ըսի՛ր ԴԸՕԼ, ՃՇՇ Եձ՛ ԴԵ՛ Ըսի՛ր
ՃԻՒ-ԴԸՕԼ Ըոոի՛ր.
9. Ի՛ր ԼԽԻՆՔ-ՅՕՐԵՒ ԽԵԽԻՇՐԻՆՔԸ՛ Է՛, ՃՇՇ Ի՛ր
ԽԵՃԼԼ-ՅՕՐԵՒ ԴձՐՈՆԻ՛ր Է՛.
10. Ե՛ւ ԴՐՐԵ ԸՅսի՛ր ԼոնԾՐՐԵ ԸՅձԻՆՔ.

C

1. Cuir fuar an leabhar cloò-buailte.
2. Tà baidal a' fuaire buaidhe ann ro fìor.
3. Beir fìor fice a' d'ar, a' fuaire fàg fice caò.
bàrr fuaire.
4. Tar anuair c'fuaire, a' fuaire fan ann ro fìor
5. Beir an fìor c'fuaire na b'fuaire a' fuaire fàg
fuaire iad.
6. B' an l'ann l'ann, a' c' b' an f'fuaire f'ollam.
7. B' an leabhar naomh, l'ann, a' fuaire b' f'fuaire
f'fuaire f'fuaire.
8. B' an leabhar f'fuaire, a' fuaire b' an a' d'ar
l'ann.
9. B' an c'fuaire caò, a' fuaire an ceann f'fuaire
leabhar f'fuaire.
10. B' f'fuaire a' fuaire f'fuaire a' an naomh.

D

1. An é an f'fuaire, no an ceann f'fuaire, no an c'fuaire?
2. Deic m'fuaire, a' ead f'fuaire a' fuaire f'fuaire
caò.
3. B' f'fuaire m'fuaire ead ann f'fuaire a' fuaire c'fuaire
caò.
4. An f'fuaire l'ann f'fuaire a' fuaire f'fuaire m'fuaire.
5. B' naomh m'fuaire a' fuaire a' leabhar f'fuaire ann.
6. B' an f'fuaire c'fuaire a' fuaire f'fuaire.
7. B' ceann f'fuaire a' fuaire f'fuaire.
8. A' fuaire l'ann a' fuaire f'fuaire m'fuaire.

9. Τά παύσας γευρ μαιτ̃ αζαινν.
 10. Βί σποίοδε σπόδα αζυρ αζαίο̃ ρεαρμα̃αίλ
 αζ αν̃ λαο̃.

E

1. Ατ̃αρη̃ αζυρ μάτ̃αρη̃, νεαρ̃β̃ρίύρη̃ αζυρ
 νεαρ̃β̃ριάτ̃αρη̃.
 2. Νεαρ̃β̃ριάτ̃αρη̃ αζυρ βριάτ̃αρη̃, νεαρ̃β̃ρίύρη̃
 αζυρ ρύρη̃.
 3. Σευθ̃-ρ̃ροινν̃ αζυρ ρ̃ροινν̃ αζυρ ρέιρη̃.
 4. Βί αν̃ ταλα̃ι̃ μαιτ̃ αζυρ βί αν̃ σπιδ̃α̃ιρη̃
 ρευν̃ι̃αρη̃.
 5. Βί αν̃ νεαζ̃-ρίζ̃ ρεαν̃ αζυρ βί αν̃ ρ̃λαιτ̃
 σπόδα.
 6. Τά δον̃ λο̃ε̃ νευζ̃ αζυρ ρ̃ίε̃ ρ̃ρυτ̃ αζυρ
 σεαν̃-τίρη̃ αν̃ρη̃.
 7. Τά ρ̃ιορ̃-̃α̃ρη̃α̃ ρεαρ̃μα̃ε̃ αζυρ ρ̃ιορ̃-β̃υαν̃
 αζα̃μ̃.
 8. Τρευν̃-ρ̃εαρ̃ αζυρ ρ̃αορ̃-̃ου̃ι̃νε̃.
 9. Μά τ̃ά τ̃ιρη̃-ζ̃μα̃ε̃ αζατ̃, ρ̃όζ̃λ̃υ̃ι̃μ̃ ζ̃αε̃ο̃ι̃λ̃ζε̃.
 10. 'Ειρη̃ ζ̃ο̃ βριάτ̃.

SECTION II.

Euphony is the basis on which the affected sounds of the mutable consonants rest. In order to prevent the confusion which would arise from letters being changed in sound according to the ideas of euphony prevailing in different districts, and even among different

individuals, it is clear that the changes of these letters, and the positions in which they suffer change, must be regulated by some system. In showing the secondary sounds of these letters in the preceding exercises, we merely used the aspirated letters in words to which they essentially belong, and where they may be said in some sense to fill the place of additional letters like *v*, *w*, &c. We now come to treat of them in cases where the initial letter, which in one instance has its natural sound, in another instance changes that sound into a kindred one (as *b* into *v*), when influenced by certain parts of speech expressed or understood before it. The system which Irish grammarians have laid down for the regulation of these changes is contained in the following rules, which, although belonging to Grammar proper, are here given in order that the learner may fully understand this subject.

In the succeeding Exercises some inflected forms of nouns and verbs will be met with, but we shall not here enter upon declension or conjugation. All such forms will be explained as they occur ; but to enter fully into the rules regarding them would, at this stage, be premature. The rules regarding gender are also held over, but the gender of each word is shown in the vocabulary at the end of the book.

RULES FOR ASPIRATION.

RULE I.

THE Article *an*, *the*, causes aspiration of the initial consonant (if aspirable) of *feminine* nouns in the nominative and accusative cases; as *bean*, a woman, *an bean*, the woman.

EXERCISE I.

Examples of Feminine Nouns as influenced by the Article.

<i>an bean</i> , the woman.	<i>an fúinneog</i> , the win-
<i>an báiṁ-ḡeir</i> , the wed-	dow.
ding.	<i>an ḡaoṫ</i> , the wind.
<i>an beaṫa</i> , the life.	<i>an máiṁin</i> , the morning.
<i>an bliadṫaṁ</i> , the year.	<i>an máiḡṫoean</i> , the
<i>an bó</i> , the cow.	maiden.
<i>an cáṫaṁ</i> , the city.	<i>an máṫaṁ</i> , the mother.
<i>an cloc</i> , the stone.	<i>an mṁn</i> , the meal.
<i>an colann</i> , the body.	<i>an póc</i> , the kiss.
<i>an ḡaṁḡe</i> , the sea.	<i>an pṫoinn</i> , the dinner.

EXERCISE II.

<i>aoṫa</i> , aged.	<i>ḡlac</i> , take, receive.
<i>caṫ</i> , eat, spend.	<i>láṫaṁ</i> , strong.
<i>oeaṁḡ</i> , red.	<i>mṁn</i> , fine.

1. *Tá an bean aoṫa.* 2. *Ír maṫ an bliadṫaṁ í ro.* 3. *Tá an bó oeaṁḡ.* 4. *Úi an*

ἑταῖρι μοίῃ. 5. τὰ ἀν ἑλοῦ λυαῖμα. 6. τὰ
 ἀν ῥαιγε λάρι. 7. τὰ ἀν ῥαοῦ ῥαῖ. 8. τὰ ἀν ἡν ἡν.
 9. τὰ ἀν ἡν ἡν ἡν. 10. Κατ ἀν ῥοι.

1. The woman is aged. 2. This is a good year. 3. The cow is red. 4. The city was large. 5. The stone is precious. 6. The sea is strong. 7. The wind is rough. 8. The meal is fine. 9. The morning is fine. 10. Eat the dinner.

OBS.—Feminine nouns beginning with *ο* or *τ* are not influenced by the article, as ἀν *τεῖνε the fire*, the sound of *η* in ἀν being sufficiently euphonious with these letters. Beginning with *ρ*, they are not aspirated, but suffer a change which will be explained when treating of Eclipsis.

The learner will remember that *ρ* before *β*, *γ*, *δ*, *ζ*, *μ*, *π*, *τ*, cannot be aspirated, as ἀν *ρεαλ, the scythe*.

RULE II.

The article causes aspiration of the initial consonant (if aspirable) of *masculine* nouns in the genitive case singular ; ἀν *βαλε, the town*, ἀν *βαλε, of the town*.

βάρ, a bard.

βυαί, a cowboy.

απαί, a horse.

κατ, a battle.

ελαί, a table.

ρεαί, a man.

ρίον, wine.

ροαί, a word.

μαναί, a monk.

ποβαί, a people

EXERCISE III.

*Examples of genitive case of Masculine Nouns
as influenced by the Article.*

an b̄aile, of the town.	an f̄iona, of the wine.
an b̄aĩro, of the bard.	an f̄ir, of the man.
an buac̄alla, of the cowboy.	an foc̄aĩl, of the word.
an c̄apaĩll, of the horse.	an ġnó, of the work.
an c̄ač̄a, of the battle.	an ġaũuĩre, of the thief.
an c̄ir̄oe, of the chest.	an m̄ála, of the bag.
an c̄l̄aĩr, of the table.	an m̄anaĩġ, of the monk.
	an p̄obaĩl, of the people.

EXERCISE IV.

cleaĩr, craft. X	mac, a son.
uor̄n, a fist.	óĩr, gold.
ġleaĩr, a lock.	ĩr̄aĩro, a street.
l̄án, the full.	teač̄, a house.
loĩ, a hollow.	

1. S̄r̄aĩro an b̄aile. 2. Mac an b̄aĩro.
3. Uor̄n an buac̄alla. 4. Loĩ an c̄ač̄a.
5. ġleaĩr an c̄ir̄oe. 6. Cor an f̄ir. 7. Cleaĩr
an ġaũuĩre. 8. L̄án an m̄ála. 9. Teač̄ an
m̄anaĩġ. 10. 'Oĩr an p̄obaĩl.

1. (The) street of the town. 2. (The) Son
of the bard. 3. (The) Fist of the cowboy.

4. (The) Hollow of the battle. 5. (The) Lock of the chest. 6. (The) Foot of the man. 7. (The) Craft of the thief. 8. (The) Full of the bag. 9. (The) House of the monk. 10. (The) Gold of the people.

OBS.—Nouns beginning with *o*, *τ*, or *ρ*, are exceptions. (See observations on Rule I.)

RULE III.

COMPOUND WORDS.

In compound words, no matter from what parts of speech they are formed, the initial letter of the second part is aspirated, if it be of the aspirable class. Some examples have been already shown in preceding Exercises.*

EXERCISE V.

Examples of Compound Words.

cloz-τεαc, a bell-house.

oεαg-oune, a good-man.

ρaol-cú, a wolf (*wild-dog*).

ρior-buan, steadfast.

ρior-óilr, sincere.

λaoiγ-ρeoiλ, veal (*calf-flesh*).

ρean-bean, an old woman.

* See Obs. at end of this Exercise.

ἀρσ-μῖς, a monarch, a high-king.

βαιν-μῖοςαν,¹ a queen (i.e., *a woman-king*).

βαιν-τιςεαρινα, a lady (i.e., *a woman-lord*).

βυαν-ραοζαλας, long-lived.

βυαν-ρεαρμας, persevering (*lasting-firm*)

EXERCISE VI.

ἀρρα, ancient.

Ἐιρεανν, of Ireland (genitive of Ἐιρε).

υαριλ, noble.

1. Ἀν μῖς ἀρρ αν βαιν-μῖοςαν. 2. Ἀρσ-μῖς ἀρρ βαιν-τιςεαρινα. 3. Βαιν-μῖοςαν Ἐιρεανν. 4. Ἀν ραολ-κύ ἀρρ αν ζεαρρ-φιδό.
5. Θεαζ-ούινε ναομτα. 6. Τιρ-ζιδό βυαν-ρεαρμας. 7. Βί αν ρλατ βυαν-ραοζαλας.
8. Κλοζ-τεας ἀρρα. 9. Τα αν βαιν-τιςεαρινα υαριλ. 10. Τα αν θεαζ-ούινε ραιόβιρ.

-
1. The king and the queen. 2. A monarch and a lady. 3. Queen of Ireland. 4. The wolf and the hare. 5. A holy good man. 6. Persevering patriotism. 7. The prince was long-lived. 8. An ancient bell-house. 9. The lady is noble. 10. The good man is rich.

OBS.—When the first part of a compound ends in *ο*, *τ*, *ρ*, *λ*, or *ν*, and the second begins with *ο* or *τ*, the latter is not aspirated. This Rule is entirely based on Euphony. Practice is the best guide to show when the aspirate is required to make the two words unite smoothly.

¹ Βαν is a feminine prefix. It is spelled βαιν when the following vowel is slender.

EXERCISE VII.

Where the latter part of a compound word is in the genitive case no aspiration takes place. Several instances occurred in the *First Book*, and an Exercise is now given on words of this kind.

ΔΙΛΛ, a cliff.

ΔΡΟ, high, loud.

CEOL, music.

COΓΔΟ, war.

ΘΟΝΝ, brown.

ΓΙΟΓ, knowledge.

Χ ΖΔΙΛ, vapour.

ΖΛΙC, wise.

ΙΔΡΙΔΗ, iron.

ΜΥΡ, sea.

ΤΕΙΝΕ, fire.

ΥΙΡΓΕ, water.

ΚΥ-ΜΑΡΙΔ (dog of the sea), a sea-dog.

ΡΕΔΡΙ-CEOL (man of music), a musician.

ΡΕΔΡΙ-ΡΕΔΡΑ (man of knowledge), a seer, wizard.

ΛΑΟΓ-ΜΑΡΙΔ (calf of the sea), a seal.

ΛΟΓ-COΓΔΟ, a ship of war.

ΛΟΓ-ΖΔΙΛΕ (boat of vapour), a steamboat.

ΟΒΔΡΙ-ΤΕΙΝΕ (work of fire), a fire-work.

ΒΟΤΔΡΙ-ΙΔΡΙΔΗ (road of iron), a railroad.

ΜΑC-ΔΙΛΛΑ (son of the cliff), an echo.

ΟΒΔΡΙ-ΥΙΡΓΕ (work of water), a water-work.

1. ΤΑ ΔΗ ΒΟΤΔΡΙ-ΙΔΡΙΔΗ ΔΗΝ ΡΟ ΔΝΟΙΡ. 2. ΒΙ ΔΗ ΛΟΓ-ΖΔΙΛΕ ΛΑΝ. 3. ΤΑ ΔΗ ΛΟΓ-COΓΔΟ ΡΟΛΛΑΜ. 4. ΒΙ ΔΗ ΡΕΔΡΙ-ΡΕΔΡΑ ΖΛΙC. 5. ΔΗ ΡΕΔΡΙ-CEOL ΔΓΥΡ ΔΗ ΡΕΔΡΙ-ΡΕΔΡΑ. 6. ΟΒΔΡΙ-ΤΕΙΝΕ ΔΓΥΡ ΟΒΔΡΙ-ΥΙΡΓΕ. 7. ΒΙ ΔΗ ΛΑΟΓ-ΜΑΡΙΔ ΘΟΝΝ. 8. Δ, ΛΟΓ-COΓΔΟ ΔΓΥΡ ΔΗ ΛΟΓ-ΖΔΙΛΕ. 9. ΒΙ ΔΗ ΜΑC-ΔΙΛΛΑ ΔΡΟ. 10. ΚΥ-ΜΑΡΙΔ ΘΥΒ.

1. The railroad is here now. 2. The steamboat was full. 3. The man-of-war is empty. 4. The seer was wise. 5. The musician and the seer. 6. A fire-work and a water-work. 7. The seal was brown. 8. The man-of-war and the steamboat. 9. The echo was loud (high). 10. A black sea-dog.

RULE IV.

PROPER NAMES.

When the latter of two nouns is a proper name in the genitive case it suffers aspiration, if the article be not expressed.

EXERCISE VIII.

Διμῆρ, time.	Μιχὴλ, of Michael.
ἀρχιεπίσκοπος, an arch- bishop.	μυητιν, people.
Βρίγη, Brigid.	πάτρις, Patrick.
Βρίγη, of Brigid.	Πέτρος, Peter.
Κατρίν, Catherine.	Πέτρος, of Peter.
Κορκά, Cork.	Πορτλάιν, Waterford.
Κορκά, of Cork.	ῥύμ, an eye.
ἡγεῖα, a daughter.	Τομάς, Thomas.
Μάρια, Mary.	Τομάς, of Thomas.
Μιχαήλ, Michael.	Τυάμ, Tuam.
	Τυάμ, of Tuam.

Examples.

1. Ἀρχιεπίσκοπος Τυάμματος. 2. Διμήτριος Πάτρις.
 3. Ἰντζεάν Τὸμάρ. 4. βεάν Μιχίλ.
 5. Μυιάντιος Ὀρκαίτζε. 6. Μὰς Μάριε.
 7. Τεὰς Κατρίν. 8. Σὺν Ὀρίτζε. 9. Κατρίν
 Πόρτλάντζε. 10. Καρὰ Πέτρον.

1. Archbishop of Tuam. 2. (The) time of Patrick. 3. Thomas's daughter. 4. Michael's wife. 5. (The) people of Cork. 6. Mary's son. 7. Catherine's house. 8. Brigid's eye. 9. (The) City of Waterford. 10. Peter's horse.

EXERCISE IX.

Exception.

Family names following "ο" or "υα" (descendant), and "μας" (son), though *always* in the genitive case, do not suffer aspiration, but after "νί" (daughter), they do.

OBS.—1. But these names suffer aspiration when "μας" means literally a "son," and "υα," an actual "grandson," and not a descendant, as a member of a clan.

2. Also these names are aspirated when they follow the genitive case of these prefixes (υί of a descendant, μίς of a son). The following Exercise shows these peculiarities.

3. These names are aspirated when they follow the genitive case of the prefix μαός, often used after "ο" in family names, as Ο'μαός ὁρκαίτζε, or Σιόλλα after μας, as μας Σιόλλα Πάτρις. μαός here signifies a *votary*, and Σιόλλα a *disciple*, thus "the descendant of the votary of Brendan," or the "son of the disciple of Patrick."

Brian. Óóinnail, of Daniel.
 Brian, of Brian. Teig, Thaddeus.
 Daniel. Teig, of Teig.

1. Tomás mac Teig. 2. Tomás mac Teig
 3. Pádraic uá Brian. 4. Pádraic Ó'Brian
 5. Óóinnail Ó'Connail. 6. Mac Óóinnail
 Uí Connail. 7. Tomás Ó'Gorman. 8. Bean
 Tomás Uí Gorman. 9. Máire ní Brian.
 10. Ingean Máire ní Brian.

1. Thomas, son of Teig (Rule IV. and Obs.
 1). 2. Thomas Mac Teig (excep.). 3. Patrick,
 grandson of Brian (Rule IV. and Obs 1).
 4. Patrick O'Brien (exception). 5. Daniel
 O'Connell (exception). 6. Son of (Rule IV.)
 Daniel O'Connell (Obs. 2). 7. Thomas O'Gor-
 man. 8. Wife of (Rule IV.) Thomas O'Gorman.
 9. Mary O'Brien ("ní," see exception).
 10. Daughter of (Rule IV.) Mary O'Brien.

OBS.—1. The learner has here some examples of family
 names. The prefix "Ó" or "uá" signifies—1st, a "*grand-
 son*" (as in Example 3, above); 2nd, a "*descendant*," or
 member of a family claiming a common ancestor (as in
 Examples 4 and 5). "mac" signifies a "*son*," and is also
 prefixed to the name of an ancestor to form a family name. It
 follows the same rules as "uá."

2. "uá" and "mac" being the prefixes for names of
 males, "ní" (contracted for "ingeán," a "*daughter*") is
 used for female names, since it is clear we could not say
 Máire mac Cairdeá (i.e., *son of Cairdeá*) though used
 ignorantly in English

RULE V.

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives beginning with mutable consonants and agreeing with the nouns which they qualify are aspirated in the following instances :

1st, In the nominative and accusative singular *feminine*.

2nd, In the genitive singular *masculine*.

3rd, In the vocative singular of both genders, and in the dative.

EXERCISE X.

Examples of First Instance.

ալլ չեալ, a white cliff.	բսննեօջ իօրջալտե,
բօ ին, a white cow.	an open window.
երօջ իարիրոջ, a wide shoe.	լեւմ մօր, a great leap.
ար իմա, a long foot.	մարտն իրեւջ, a fine morning.
արե իմա, a red vein.	րջառ չար, a sharp knife.
ար իմա, a rugged oak.	
արեօջ չար, a green brier.	իր իւնմար, a prosperous country.
բար իմա, good meat.	

EXERCISE XI.

1. Ան իւն իմա.
2. Ան ար իմա մօր.
3. Ան երօջ իարիրոջ.
4. Ան ար իմա չար.

5. Δν' ρῆιαν ῥευν. 6. Δν βό ουβ. 7. ἱρ
μαῖοιν ἀλυνν βρεάξ ι. 8. Τῖρ ῥαιὸβῖρ
ῥευνμαρ. 9. Διλλ ῥεαλ μόρ. 10. Τά ρυν
νεοῖς ῥορῥαῖτε δνν. ¹²

1. The good meat. 2. The long big foot.
3. The wide shoe. 4. The rough oak. 5. The
sharp knife. 6. The black cow. 7. It is a
beautiful fine morning. 8. A rich prosperous
country. 9. A great white cliff. 10. (There)
is an open window there.

OBS.—Ο and τ are excepted if the noun ends in ν, and
sometimes before a broad vowel.

The adjective is seldom aspirated in the plural.

For the sake of Euphony the “ο” in “οαμ,” “ουιτ,” and
other prepositional pronouns, is generally aspirated whenever
the preceding word ends in a vowel or an aspirated conson-
ant.—See note, page 17.

EXERCISE XII.

βάν, white.	κατ, a cat.
βεο,	ceol, music.
βί, (gen.) } living.	ρυαρ, cold.
βρεαδ, speckled.	μόρ, large.

Examples of Second Instance.

βαῖτε μόρ, of a large town.

καῖτ βρυς, of a speckled cat.

καρδιλλ βάν, of a white horse.

ceoil βινν, of harmonious music.

ουῖλλε μόρ, of a large leaf.

¹ See Rule I., and Obs. on ο and τ, and ρ before mutes,
page 28.

ouine òona, of an unfortunate man.
 ouine òona, of a fortunate man.
 ráinne buíoe, of a yellow ring.
 ríona òeiri, of red wine.
 rir bí, of a living man.
 rir móir, of a big man.
 rcolaire clirte, of an expert scholar.
 tígearna cróda, of a valiant chieftain.
 tobair fuair, of a cold well.
 uirge mír, of sweet water.

EXERCISE XIII.

blar, taste.	eolar, knowledge.
ceann, a head.	rráio, a street.
cluair, an ear.	rruan, a bridle.

1. Srráio an báile móir. 2. Cluair capail
 báin. 3. Leab an rir móir. 4. Eolar an
 rcolaire clirte. 5. Fuair an ceoil binn.
 6. Blar uirge mír. 7. Ceann an ouine
 móir. 8. Uirge tobair fuair. 9. 'Ao an
 ouine òona. 10. Sóg an ouine òona.

1. (The) street of the large town. 2. (The)
 ear of a white horse. 3. (The) child of the
 big man. 4. (The) knowledge of the expert
 scholar. 5. (The) sound of the harmonious
 music. 6. (The) taste of sweet water. 7. (The)
 head of the big man. 8. Water of a cold well.
 9. (The) luck of the unfortunate man. 10. (The)
 pleasure of the fortunate man.

Exercises on the *third* instance of this Rule, nouns and adjectives aspirated in the *dative*, are held over till we come to treat of the influence of prepositions (Rule XII., page 51), which are always used with that case. Exercises on nouns and adjectives aspirated in the *vocative* are held over till we treat of the sign of that case under interjections (Rule XIII., page 53).

NOTE.—The nominative plural masculine of adjectives is often aspirated when the preceding noun ends in a consonant.

Examples.

ῤῥῖ ἰόρᾱ, big men.

ῤῥῥᾱῖ ῥᾱοῖᾱ, gentle words.

ῤῥῖᾱ ῤῥᾱῖᾱ, healthy children.

ῤῥῥᾱῖ ῥῥῥᾱῖ, dry floors.

RULE VI.

The following numeral adjectives cause aspiration, viz. :—The cardinal numbers ᾱον (one), and ῥᾱ (two), and their compounds, and the ordinal numbers ῥῥῥᾱ, ῥῥῥᾱῖ.

EXERCISE XIV.

1. ᾱ ῥῥῥᾱ ῥῥᾱῖ. 2. ῥᾱ ῥᾱῖ. 3. ᾱ ῥᾱῖ. 4. ᾱ ῥῥᾱῖ. 5. ῥᾱ ῥᾱῖ. 6. ᾱ ῥᾱῖ. 7. ᾱ ῥῥᾱῖ. 8. ῥᾱ ῥᾱῖ ῥῥᾱῖ.

9. Δον ἰῆς οὐρανῶν. 10. Δὸν ἑαυτοῦ πατέρα ἀγαπᾷ
 ὁ ἀνθρώπος βέλῃς.

1. The first man. 2. Two rings. 3. Eleven children. 4. The first year. 5. Twelve men. 6. Eleven horses. 7. The thirteenth month. 8. Two men and ten women. 9. Eleven sons. 10. The first man and the third woman.

The learner will refer to Exercise XII. (Section I.), on the numbers. Δον does not aspirate before ο or τ. (See Obs. on Rule I.).

RULE VII.

PRONOUNS.

The possessive pronouns, μο (my), σο (thy), α (his), cause aspiration of the initial consonants (if aspirable) of the nouns before which they are placed.

EXERCISE XV.

Examples.

α ἀδελφῶν, his brother.	α ἄνθρωποι, his people.
μο καρπῶν, my pulse.	σο παῖδος, thy child.
α κόφην, his fist.	σο ῥῖνον, thy nose.
α ἀγρῶν, his field.	μο γλῶσσαν, my tongue.
α αἷμα, his blood.	μο πατρίδα, my country.
σο μητέρα, thy mother.	

EXERCISE XVI.

When *mo* and *vo* are followed by a vowel the *o* is omitted, and an apostrophe inserted to mark its absence, also before the letter *ρ*. as *m' αἵμαρ*, my father; *m' ἡμῖν*, my blood.

οὖντα, shut.

ὄζ, young.

ιονῖμιν, dear.

ῥῶν, well, healthy.

1. *Mo ἡνῖμαρ ιονῖμιν*. 2. *Τά m' αἵμαρ ῥῶν*. 3. *Ἦί m' ἡμῖν νεαρὺ*. 4. *Τά α ὄζον οὖντα*. 5. *Ὁ παῖς οὗ ὄζ*. 6. *Ἦί α ἡμῖν τῖν ῥαῖον*. 7. *Mo τῖν αἵμαρ mo ἡμῖν τῖν*. 8. *Α αἵμαρ αἵμαρ α ἡνῖμαρ*. 9. *Ἦί mo παῖς αἵμαρ αἵμαρ Ἦί vo ἡνῖμαρ αἵμαρ*. 10. *Mo αἵμαρ αἵμαρ mo ἡνῖμαρ*.

1. My dear brother. 2. My father is well. 3. My blood was red. 4. His fist is shut. 5. Thy young child. 6. His people were rich. 7. My country and my people. 8. His father and his mother. 9. My child was in, but your brother was outside. 10. My pulse and my love.

Α (her) causes no change, except before vowels, as will be shown in Rules of Eclipsis. *Α* (their), *αρ* (our), and *ὑν* (your), will also be treated of under Eclipsis.

For aspiration with relative pronoun, see Rule X., page 46.

RULE VIII.

VERBS.

Verbs beginning with a mutable consonant are aspirated in the infinitive mood by the particles *οο* or *α*.

EXERCISE XVII.

Examples.

<i>οο</i> or <i>α</i> , <i>βυαλαο̃</i> , to strike.	<i>οο</i> or <i>α</i> , <i>ξυι̃οε</i> , to pray.
<i>οο</i> or <i>α</i> , <i>κορ̃ς</i> , to check.	<i>οο</i> or <i>α</i> , <i>μαρ̃ταιν</i> , to live.
<i>οο</i> or <i>α</i> , <i>κυ̃ν</i> , to put.	<i>οο</i> or <i>α</i> , <i>πο̃ραο̃</i> , to marry.
<i>οο</i> or <i>α</i> , <i>δε̃υναο̃</i> , to do.	<i>οο</i> or <i>α</i> , <i>φε̃α̃ναο̃</i> , to shun.
<i>οο</i> or <i>α</i> , <i>κυ̃ναο̃</i> , to shut.	<i>οο</i> or <i>α</i> , <i>φ̃ο̃γμαο̃</i> , to warn.
<i>οο</i> or <i>α</i> , <i>φυ̃λαν̃ς</i> , to suffer.	<i>οο</i> or <i>α</i> , <i>φ̃υ̃βα̃λ</i> , to walk.
<i>οο</i> or <i>α</i> , <i>ζ̃α̃βα̃ιλ</i> , to take.	<i>οο</i> or <i>α</i> , <i>τα̃βαι̃ντ</i> , to give.

EXERCISE XVIII.

<i>οο</i> μα̃ρ, a door.	<i>πε̃α̃ναο̃</i> , sin.
<i>ζο</i> μα̃ι̃τ̃, well.	<i>ρ̃γμαο̃ρ</i> , ravage.
<i>ζο</i> τη̃ρομ, heavily.	<i>το̃ιλ</i> , will.

1. *θυ̃ι̃οε̃α̃αρ* *οο* *τα̃βαι̃ντ*. 2. *οο* *το̃ιλ* *α* *δε̃υναο̃*. 3. *Sean-φε̃αρ* *α* *πο̃ραο̃*. 4. *Αν* *μα̃ναο̃* *α* *κυ̃ν* *α* *μα̃α̃*. 5. *Αν* *τι̃ν* *οο*¹ *ρ̃γμαο̃ρ*. 6. *πε̃α̃ναο̃* *α* *φε̃α̃ναο̃*. 7. *Αν* *ζ̃α̃ου̃ι̃οε̃* *α* *ζ̃α̃βα̃ιλ*

¹ The learner will remember the rules about *ρ* in Exercise III., Section I.

8. Δη ρεαρ Δ βυαλαὸ ζο' τρομ. 9. Ριαν Δ
 ρυλανζ. 10. Δη νοριαρ Δ ούναὸ.

1. To give thanks. 2. Thy will to do. 3. To
 marry an old man. 4. To put out the dog. 5. To
 ravage the country. 6. To shun sin. 7. To
 take the thief. 8. To strike the man heavily.
 9. To suffer pain. 10. To shut the door.

RULE IX.

Verbs beginning with a mutable consonant
 are aspirated in the perfect tense, indicative
 mood, active voice, and in the conditional
 mood of both voices. The particle νο is gene-
 rally placed before the verb in such instances ;
 ρο is also used chiefly in composition with
 other particles as in ζυρ, νά'ρ, &c.

EXERCISE XIX.

Examples of νο.

νο βιρεαρ, I was.

νο βι μέ, I was.

νο βιοοαρ, they were.

νο βυαίρην, I would strike.

νο σεαννουζ ριβ, ye bought.

νο ούν ρέ, he shut.

ο' ρόζλουμ ρέ, he learned.

νο ζηάουζ ρέ, he loved.

¹ The learner will remember that ζο before an adjective
 forms an adverb. See observations at foot of Exercise XIV.,
First Book.

ոօ մօւտ ը, he forgave.
 ոօ թօջ ը, he kissed.
 ոօ իւնծալքօւոն, I would walk.
 ոօ լանջածօս, they came.
 ոօ լուօքս, thou wouldst come.
 ոօ լւջ ը, he gave.

EXERCISE XX.

արջւօ, silver, money. լատ, with thee.
 ոօն, to them. լւ, thee.

1. Օօ թօջ ը է. 2. Օօ մօւտ ը ոօն.
 3. Օօ լանջածօս անիւ. 4. Տիւնծալքօւոն
 լատ. 5. լւջ ը արջւօ ոօն. 6. Օօ լուօքս
 անիւ. 7. Օօ իւնծօւն ը անիւ. 8. Օ՛րօջ
 լւոն ը իւնծօւն. 9. Օօ լանջածօս իւն
 լանջօ. 10. Օօ իւնծօւն լւ.

1. He kissed him. 2. He forgave (to) them.
 3. They came there. 4. I would walk with
 thee. 5. He gave money to them. 6. Thou
 wouldst come here. 7. He loved his country.
 8. He learned Irish. 9. Ye bought a book
 10. I would strike thee.

OBS.—When the pronoun is expressed as in the above
 instance, ոօ իւն, and in all the Examples hitherto used in
 these books, the verb is in the analytic form of conjugation
 and does not change in person or number. When the pro-
 noun is not expressed, but is included in the form of a verb,
 as in the above instance, ոօ լանջածօս, the verb is in the
 synthetic form, and changes in person and number. This
 remark is made here to account for the verbs hitherto used
 not having changed in person or number.

The sign $\tau\omicron$ is often omitted, as in some of the above Examples. $\tau\acute{u}$ (τ dotted) is the accusative case of $\tau\acute{u}$ (thou); \acute{e} of $\acute{r}\acute{e}$, he; $\imath\imath\imath$ of $\imath\imath\imath\imath$, we; $\imath\beta$ of $\imath\beta$, you; $\imath\Delta\tau$ of $\imath\Delta\tau$, they. These forms are often used as nominatives with the verb $\imath\imath$. See Obs., page 17, *First Book*.

EXERCISE XXI.

Examples of $\imath\omicron$.

$\imath\omicron$ enters into the composition of the following particles which precede the perfect tense of verbs. It causes aspiration of the initial following it.

$\Delta\imath$, whether (in past time), compounded of $\Delta\imath$ and $\imath\omicron$.

$\xi\imath\imath$, that (in past time), compounded of $\xi\omicron$ and $\imath\omicron$.

$\imath\imath\imath\Delta\imath$, unless (in past time), compounded of $\imath\imath\imath\Delta$ and $\imath\omicron$.

$\imath\acute{\alpha}'\imath$ — $\imath\acute{\alpha}\acute{\Delta}\imath$, which not—that not (in time past), compounded of $\imath\acute{\alpha}\acute{\Delta}$ and $\imath\omicron$.

$\imath\acute{\alpha}\acute{\Delta}\imath$ (interrogative), $\imath\acute{\alpha}\acute{\Delta}$ and $\Delta\imath$, did not, whether not.

$\imath\imath\omicron\imath$, not (in past time) compounded of $\imath\imath$ and $\imath\omicron$.

$\Delta\imath$ $\beta\imath\imath\imath\imath$ $\imath\acute{e}$ (whether) struck I.

$\xi\imath\imath$ $\beta\imath\imath\imath\imath$ $\tau\acute{u}$, that you struck.

$\imath\imath\imath\Delta\imath$ $\beta\imath\imath\imath\imath$ $\acute{r}\acute{e}$, if he did not strike (unless he struck).

$\imath\acute{\alpha}\acute{\Delta}\imath$ $\beta\imath\imath\imath\imath$ $\imath\imath\imath\imath$ } that we did not strike.

$\imath\acute{\alpha}'\imath$ $\beta\imath\imath\imath\imath\imath\imath$ $\imath\imath\imath\imath$ } that we may not strike.

EXERCISE XXII.

Δη τέ, he who.	φοιλλήγει, I showed.
βεαννουῖς, bless.	ῥαυη, cease.
βυαίλει, I struck.	ἐαίνο, came.

1. Δη βυαίλει? 2. Νιορ ἐαίνο ρέ.
 3. Μυαη φοιλλήγει. 4. Δη βυαί τὺ ἐ?
 5. Νιορ βεαννουῖς τὺ μέ. 6. Νιορ ῥαυη ῥηη.
 7. Δη ρορδρ νὰῇ ρὺν μέ. 8. Λεαβδρ
 νὰῇ ἐυς ρέ. 9. Δη τέ νὰῇ ῥηδὸυῖς μέ.
 10. Νὰ' ρ ρυηρὸ ρέ ριορ ἐ.

-
1. Did I strike? 2. He came not. 3. If I
 have not shown. 4. Did you strike him?
 5. You did not bless me. 6. We did not cease.
 7. The door which I did not shut. 8. A book
 which he did not give. 9. He whom (the in-
 dividual) I did not love. 10. That he may
 not put it down.

RULE X.

Verbs beginning with a mutable consonant are aspirated after *νί*, *νό*, *νότ*; *μά*, *ί*; *μαρ*, *α*; *ρῦλ*, before; and after the relative pronoun *Δ*, who, which (sometimes *οο*), whether expressed or understood.

NOTE.—The relative pronoun *Δ* causes eclipsis (see page 63) when a preposition goes before it, but in the perfect tense the participle *ρο* is joined to it, and aspiration takes place (even with a preposition), except in some irregular verbs. (See Rule 5, Eclipsis, page 62).

EXERCISE XXIII.

Examples.

- ní béirò ré, he will not be. Δ μεαλλαρ ιβ,¹ who deceives you.
- Δ цаиллеар é, who loses it. ма́ póранн tú, if you marry.
- Δ óeunар é, who does it. ма́ íаоилеаnn tú, if you think.
- мар íоиллiгeаnn mé, as I show. Δ íаоил, who thought.
- ní íуил ré, he is not. íул цаngар, before I came.
- Δ íрáóуиg inn,¹ who loved us.

EXERCISE XXIV.

а, нis, ner, its. мар íин, so, as that.

1. Ní béirò ré go bрáт. 2. An té Δ цаиллеар ан цат. 3. Ма́ íаоилеаnn tú мар íин. 4. Íр é íин меалар mé. 5. An té оо íрáóуиg inn.¹ 6. Ní íуил ré ann íо аноиr. 7. Íр é neарт Δ óeunар ceарт. 8. Ма́ póранн tú реаnouine. 9. Δ цаилл Δ íлáинте. 10. Мар íоиллiгeар íул цаngар.

1. It will not be for ever. 2. He who loses the battle. 3. If you think so. 4. It is that

¹ In the spoken language íинn and íиб are more frequently used, but the forms inn and иб are more correct in this case.

(which) deceives me. 5. The individual who loved us. 6. He is not here now. 7. It is might which makes right. 8. If you marry an old man. 9. Who lost his health. 10. As I showed before I came.

OBS.—*οο* is frequently used before the perfect tense with the force of a relative pronoun, but *Δ* is also written before it, as in Examples above.

The learner should distinguish between the following words :—*οο*, thy (a possessive pronoun), *οο*, used as a relative, *οο*, to (sign of infinitive), *οο*, particle before certain tenses), *οο*, to (prep.), *οό*, two, *οό* (prefix), *οό*, to him (prepositional pronoun).

And between these :—*Δ*, his, her, or their (possessive pronoun), *Δ*, who, which (relative), *Δ*, to (sign of infinitive), *Δ*, ο (sign of vocative case), *Δ*, 1, in (prep.)

These will be distinguished by their position and the context.

RULE XI.

The particles *Δη*, very; *πό*, too, exceedingly; *ράρ*, very, excessively, which are chiefly used as prefixes to adjectives, cause aspiration.

There are many particles, such as *Δη*, corresponding to *in* or *un*, *Δτ*, corresponding to *re*, *neΔη*, to *in* or *un*, &c., which cause aspiration; but as these may be considered as forming compounds in each case with the word they precede, it is not necessary to give much attention to them here.

EXERCISE XXV.

Examples.

Δη-βρεῖς, very fine.

Δη-ἡδύς, very good.

Δη-ῥός, misery ; Δη (negative, *un*), and ῥός, happiness.

Δτ-βροῦς, revive ; Δτ (*re*), and βροῦς, animate.

ὀ-βρυς, ill-mannered.

ὀ-βρῆς, loss, harm.

ὀ-δύνη (hard to be done), impossible.

ὀ-φειδύς (hard to be seen), invisible.

νη-δύς, unmerciful.

ὀ-βρυς, exceedingly small.

ὀ-μέγας, too large.

ὀ-πρῶτος, very old, too old.

ὀ-θεῖος, too hot.

ῥ-ἡρμῆς, most harmonious.

ῥ-ἡγίος, very wise.

ῥ-ἡδύς, excellent.

ὀ-βρυς, well-mannered.

ὀ-βρῆς, profit.

ὀ-δύνη (easy to be done), possible.

ὀ-φειδύς (easy to be seen), visible.

NOTE.—An *ι* is generally inserted in spelling these prefixes, when the first vowel of the word following is slender. This shall be explained in its proper place, but for the present the attention of the learner need not be given to it.

EXERCISE XXVI.

× **baireuo**, a hat

céiuo, a trade.

céiuoe, of a trade.

ion-œuunta, fit to be done, practicable

ráruḡadò, oppression, fatigue.

feinn, sing.

1. **Ùí ré an-bheáḡ.** 2. **Ùí a baireuo ró-beaḡ uó.** 3. **Soḡar aḡur uóḡar na céiuoe.** 4. **Só-feicrionaḡ aḡur uó-feicrionaḡ.** 5. **Ṭá ré ró-œuunta aḡur ion-œuunta.** 6. **Δτbeo-òuiḡ an ḡaeòilḡe.** 7. **Sóḡ aḡur an-róḡ** 8. **An-róḡ aḡur ráruḡadò.** 9. **Uó feinn rí ḡo rári-binn.** 10. **Ir rári-maict an feaḡ é.**

-
1. It was very fine. 2. His hat was too small for him. 3. (The) profit and loss of the trade. 4. Visible and invisible. 5. It is possible and practicable. 6. Revive the Gaelic. 7. Happiness and misery. 8. Misery and oppression. 9. She sang most harmoniously. 10. He is an excellent man.

OBS.—**Só** and **uó** are here used; **uó** is the opposite of **ró**. They are used before nouns, adjectives, and participles, and sometimes are entirely incorporated in the word.

Before nouns and adjectives **uó** equals *ill*, **ró** the opposite.

Before participles **uó** implies difficulty; **ró**, ease. **ion**, fitness.

RULE XII.

(a.) The prepositions αὑη, on ; οε, of. or off ; οο, to ; ὑαοι or ὑα, under ; ἰοιη, between ; μαη, like to, as ; ό, from ; ταη, over ; τηε, through ; υη, about, cause aspiration of the initial of all nouns following them (if aspirable). The adjective accompanying a feminine noun in such case is aspirated.

(b.) When the article accompanies a noun, the preposition going before generally causes eclipsis of the initial of the noun in the singular number, except οε and οο, which in such case cause aspiration.

EXERCISE XXVII.

Examples.

αὑη ἡ μύλλαι, on top, at the summit.

οε ἡ δάη, from top or head.

οε ἡ βίη, because.

οο ὁ βῶη, to a body.

οο ὁ θῶη, to God.

ὑαοι ἡ μεαη, in (literally "under") esteem.

ὑα τυαῖη, in the direction of.

ἰοιη ἡ φεαῖη, among men.

μαη ἡ ξεαῖη, as a promise, because.

μαη ἡ μαῖη, like to, or as mocking.

ό δηαη, from a tree.

ό φεαη, from a man.

ταη ἡ πυη, over a lip.

τῆε τεῖη (through), on fire.

¹ὑα τυαῖη is used idiomatically for *towards*, or *in the direction of* ; τυαῖη means a *guess*, or *conjecture*.

OBS.—There are a few exceptions to above Rule, which occur for the most part in adverbial expressions; as, *Διπ* *μαριν*, in the morning; *ὁ* *ρο* *αμα* *ε*, from this out; *Διπ* *βαλλ*, on the spot, immediately.

Ξαν, without, will have either primary or aspirated form, according to the taste of the speaker. *Δξ*, *Δρ*, *ξο*, *λε*, *ὄρ*, do not cause aspiration.

A few simple prepositions eclipse, as shown, page 62.

EXERCISE XXVIII.

βέρο, will be. *μνάιβ* (*dat. pl.*) women.
βοῦτ, poor. *ρεαμπρόξ*, a shamrock.
εραινν, of a tree. *ρλάιντε*, health.
λαβρανν (*hab.*) speaks *τίξε*, of a house.

1. 'Ο *εραινν* *ξο* *εραινν*. 2. *τοιν* *ρεαρι* *αιβ* *Δξυρ* *μνάιβ*. 3. *Διπ* *μαριν* *βρε* *α* *ξ*. 4. 'Ο *ρεαρ* *βοῦτ*. 5. *Οε* *βρίξ* *ξο* *λαβρανν* *ρε*. 6. *Cuip* *ρεαμπρόξ* *ανν* *οο* *βαρνευο*. 7. *Ἔς* *τυαρινν* *οο* *ρλάιντε*. 8. *βέρο* *αν* *Ξαεὐίλξε* *ρσοι* *μεαρ* *ρόρ*. 9. *Οε* *βάρρ* *αν* *εραινν*. 10. *Διπ* *μυλλε* *ε* *αν* *τίξε*.

1. From tree to tree. 2. Between men and women. 3. On a fine morning. 4. From a poor man. 5. Because (that) he speaks. 6. Put a shamrock in your hat. 7. Towards your health. 8. The Gaelic will be yet in esteem. 9. From the top of the tree. 10. On the top of the house.

¹ See observations on Rule XII. for exceptions.

EXERCISE XXIX.

On *ve*, *vo*, *ʒan*, and *ioi*.

maib, dead.

mnadai, *dat.* of bean, a woman.

1. *ʋo'n¹ corp maib*. 2. *ʋo'n b̄aile m̄or*. 3. *ʋo'n ʋorap²*. 4. *ʋo'n² Tiʒeapna*. 5. *ʒan an teine*. 6. *ʒan an³ feap*. 7. *ioi an³ c̄pann aʒur an teine*. 8. *ʋo'n m̄ullac̄ ap̄o*. 9. *ʋe'n b̄ap̄*. 10. *ioi an feap aʒur an b̄ean*.

1. To the dead body. 2. To the large town. 3. To the door. 4. To the Lord. 5. Without the fire. 6. Without the man. 7. Between the tree and the fire. 8. To the lofty summit. 9. Off the top. 10. Between the man and the woman.

RULE XIII.

The interjection *Δ*, sign of the *vocative* case, always causes aspiration both in singular and plural of nouns and singular number of adjectives.

¹The *Δ* of the article is left out after the vowel of the preposition.

²See observations on Rule I. concerning nouns with *o* or *u*. Nouns beginning with *r* are eclipsed.

³*ʒan*, with or without the article, causes no change in the initials of nouns. *ioi* causes no change in the singular number.

EXERCISE XXX.

- Δ βεαν, O woman. Δ ζῆράδῳ, O love.
 Δ ἐλάδῳδαινε, O coward. Δ ἡνᾶ, O women.
 Δ ὁδοινη, O people. ΧΔ ἡμυνη οὐίλῑρ, O dear
 Δ ὁεαρῖβῖράτῳδαιρ, O Mary.
 brother. Δ ῖράῖρῳε βίγ, O little
 Δ Ὅιδ ἡοίρ, O Great child.
 God. Δ ῖεανῖρ ῖονα, O tor-
 Δ ὁυνη ὁονα, O un- tunate old man.
 fortunate man. Δ Τίζεαῖρνα, O Lord.
 Δ ῖρ, O man.

EXERCISE XXXI

- ἐλέιβ, of a bosom.
 ἐλιάβ, a bosom.
 κόρ, just.
 ζῖλ (*voc.*), bright.
 υαίρλε, noble (*plu.* of υαῖρᾶλ).

1. Δ ζῆράδῳ ζῖλ μο ἐρροίθε. 2. Δ ἐαῖρα
 οὐίλῑρ. 3. Δ ὁεαρῖβῖράτῳδαιρ μο ἐλέιβ. 4. Δ
 ὁυνη κόρ. 5. Δ ἐυίρλε μο ἐρροίθε. 6. Δ
 ῖρ ἡμᾶιτ. 7. Δ ῖεαν-ῖρ οὐίλῑρ. 8. Δ ἡνᾶ
 ῖονα. 9. Δ βεαν υαῖρᾶλ¹ ἡμᾶιτ, 10. Δ ὁδοινη
 υαίρλε.¹

1. O bright love of my heart. 2. O dear
 friend. 3. O brother of my bosom. 4. Honest

¹ βεαν υαῖρᾶλ, a noble or gentle woman, a lady; ουνη
 υαῖρᾶλ, a noble man, a gentleman. Plural, ὁδοινη υαίρλε,
 and ἡνᾶ υαίρλε.

man. 5. O pulse of my heart. 6. Good man.
7. O dear old man. 8. O fortunate women.
9. Good lady. 10. Gentlemen.

The foregoing Rules contain all the instances in which there can be any grammatical necessity for aspiration, and the learner has now mastered in these thirteen Rules the most difficult feature of the Irish language.

PART II.

ECLIPSIS.

In eclipsis the sound of certain initial consonants is changed in certain cases by the influence of the preceding word into that of a kindred letter, which is more easily sounded under the circumstances, and which, for the sake of euphony, is substituted for it. This letter is now generally written before the letter of which it eclipses or suppresses the sound, and is separated from it by a hyphen, thus : ár m-báid, *our boat*. This system, though giving the words something of a crowded appearance, is to be preferred to that adopted by the Welsh and Manx, who change the initial letter both for aspiration and eclipsis, thus destroying the radical initial of the word, and rendering it unrecognisable.

The difficulty of eclipsis is entirely on the surface, and the learner will soon notice that it

enables words in certain positions to be sounded more easily than if their initials were left in their radical state. Thus *m* after *ρ* in *ἀρ μάο*, which is the sound of the phrase given above—*ἀρ m-báo*—is more easily sounded than if the initial *b* had been retained, as *ἀρ βάο*. The sound of *b* is lost, but to remove the letter would lead to great confusion.

The following Rules contain the whole system of eclipsis as laid down by grammarians. Though, of course, based on euphony, eclipsis does not (like aspiration) take place in any instance in words uninfluenced by certain others, being governed either by rules of grammar, or by the position of the influenced word. All consonants can be eclipsed except the four liquids, *l*, *m*, *n*, and *ρ*. The letters which are employed to eclipse others are *b*, *ο*, *ζ*, *μ*, *ν*, *τ*, and the aspirated *β*.

Table of Eclipsed Letters.

μ eclipses *b*, as *αρ m-báo*, our boat, pronounced as if *αρ μάο* (*or mawdh*).

ζ eclipses *c*, as *αρ ζ-ceαρτ*, our right, pronounced as if *αρ γεαρτ* (*or garth*).

ν eclipses *ο*, as *βυρ ν-οοραρ*, your door, pronounced as if *βυρ νορur* (*wur nurus*).

β eclipses *p*, as *βυρ β-πάιρoe*, your child, pronounced as if *βυρ βάιρoe* (*wur bawishthe*).

ο eclipses *τ*, as *α ο-τίρ*, their country, pronounced as if *α οίρ* (*a dheer*).

ḃ eclipses ʃ, as ∆ ḃ-ʃuīl, their blood, pronounced as if ∆ ḃuīl (*a will*).

ḥ eclipses ʒ, as ∆ ḥʒ∆ḃ∆ʃ, their goat, pronounced as if ∆ ḥʒ∆ḃ∆ʃ.

τ eclipses ʃ, as ∆ḥ τ-ʃl∆τ, the rod, pronounced as if ∆ḥ τl∆τ.

Here it is seen that the radical initial of each of the eight nouns given above takes the sound of the letter by which it is eclipsed, and which unites more harmoniously with the preceding consonant.

The last three instances shown above are peculiar. In the case of ʃ eclipsed by ḃ we have an aspirate letter (equivalent to *v* or *w*) eclipsing a radical.

In the case of ḥʒ, ḥ does not, properly speaking, eclipse ʒ, but the two letters form one sound (which has been shown in the *First Book*, note on Exercise XII.), and which, when initial is best learned from an Irish speaker. These letters are not separated by a hyphen.

The letter ʃ is eclipsed by τ, but only in nouns influenced by the article ∆ḥ. (See Rule VII).

RULE I.

Eclipsis takes place after the possessive pronouns ∆ḥ, our ; ḃuʃ, your ; ∆, their.

EXERCISE I.

բարբառ, broken.

ուօճաք, hope.

ճարձաք, a rock.

1. Ար օ-տաճառ. 2. Եւ ճ ո-ուօճաք լաւօր
3. Եւ քաղ ք-բաւրօք տոռ. 4. Ու քաղ քաղ
ք-ճարձ ճոռ քո. 5. Եւ ճ ք-քաղառն քաղ.
6. Եւ ճ ոքաղ ճոռ. 7. Եւ ճ ք-քաղառն
քաղ. 8. Եւ ճ քաղառն քաղ. 9. Եւ
քաղ ք-քաղ քաղ ճ ճարձաք. 10. Ա օ-քաղ
քաղ ճ քաղառն.

-
1. Our land. 2. Their hope was strong.
3. Your child is sick. 4. Your friend is not
here. 5. Their field is green. 6. Their pro-
mise was sure. 7. Our trouble is heavy.
8. Our health is good. 9. Our boat is broken
by a rock. 10. Their country and their
people
-

RULE II.

Eclipsis takes place in the genitive plural
of nouns when the article is expressed.

The adjective accompanying the noun in this case is some-
times eclipsed, but this is not necessary.

¹ Nouns beginning with ք form an exception to above
Rules. (See Rule VII., page 65, for eclipsis of initial ք).

EXERCISE II.

Examples.

na m-báv, of the boats. na ngeall, of the pro-
na m-báv, of the bards. mises.
na m-beac, of the bees. na ngoit, of the fields
na m-bó, of the cows. na b-páirœað, of the
na ƒ-ceapc, of the hens. children.
na n-uán, of the poems. na. o-tonn, of the
na b-řileað, of the poets. waves.

EXERCISE III.

blác, a blossom.	nór, a habit.
coƒap, a whisper.	uð, an egg.
řuaim, a sound.	uiœe, eggs.
mil, honey.	

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Mil na m-beac. | 2. ƒoit na m-bé |
| 3. blác na ngoit. | 4. řlaic na b-řleað. |
| 5. řuaim na o-tonn. | 6. Nóř na b-páirœað. |
| 7. Uiœe na ƒ-ceapc. | 8. Coƒap na řpuć. |
| 9. blác na ƒ-cřann. | 10. leařar na n-uán. |

1. Honey of the bees.¹ 2. (The) field of the
cows. 3. (The) blossom of the fields. 4. Prince
of the poets. 5. (The) sound of the waves.
6. (The) habit of the children. 7. (The) eggs
of the hens. 8. (The) whispering of the streams.
9. (The) blossom of the trees. 10. (The) book
of the poems.

¹ See note, page 29.

RULE III.

The prepositions $\Delta\zeta$, at ; $\Delta\iota\pi$, on ; $\Delta\eta\eta\gamma$ (or $\iota\gamma$), in ; $\Delta\gamma$, out of ; $\Upsilon\Delta\omicron\iota$ or $\Upsilon\Delta$, under ; $\Sigma\upsilon\gamma$, towards ; $\Lambda\epsilon\iota\gamma$, with ; $\mu\Delta\iota$, like, as ; \acute{o} , from ; $\tau\Delta\iota$, over ; $\tau\pi\epsilon$, $\tau\pi\epsilon\Delta\gamma$, through ; um , about ; when followed by the article, cause eclipsis of the initials of nouns in the singular number only. The adjective is generally aspirated in such instances when qualifying a feminine noun.

EXERCISE IV.

Examples.

$\Delta\zeta$ $\Delta\eta$ m - $b\Delta\iota\eta$ - $\dot{\gamma}\acute{\epsilon}\iota\gamma$, at the wedding.
 $\Delta\iota\pi$ $\Delta\eta$ υ - $\tau\Delta\lambda\Delta\eta$, on the earth.
 $\Delta\eta\eta\gamma$ (or $\iota\gamma$) $\Delta\eta$ τ - $\Upsilon\Delta\omicron\zeta\Delta\lambda$, in the world.
 $\Delta\gamma$ $\Delta\eta$ Σ - $c\omicron\iota\pi\epsilon$, out of the cauldron.
 $\Upsilon\Delta\omicron\iota$ $\Delta\eta$ b - $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\eta$, under the pain.
 $\Sigma\upsilon\gamma$ $\Delta\eta$ m - $b\Delta\iota\lambda\epsilon$, to the town.
 $\Lambda\epsilon\iota\gamma$ $\Delta\eta$ Σ - $cl\Delta\iota\upsilon\omicron\epsilon\Delta\eta$, with the sword.
 $\mu\Delta\iota$ $\Delta\eta$ Σ - $c\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\eta\Delta$, as the same, likewise.
 \acute{o} ' η $\eta\zeta\omicron\pi\tau$, from the field.
 $\tau\Delta\iota$ $\Delta\eta$ b - $\Upsilon\Delta\iota\pi\zeta\epsilon$, over the sea.
 $\tau\pi\epsilon$ 'n or } $\upsilon\omicron\pi\iota\Delta\gamma$, through the door.
 $\tau\pi\epsilon\Delta\gamma$ $\Delta\eta$ }
 um $\Delta\eta$ τ - $\rho\omicron\lambda\upsilon\gamma$, about the light.

EXERCISE V.

$c\upsilon\mu\Delta\eta\zeta$, narrow. $m\iota\pi\epsilon$, I myself.
 $\Upsilon\Delta\iota\pi\pi\eta\zeta$, wide.

1. Ծի թէ ձգ ձո մ-ԲՈՒՆ-թէր. 2. Աջոյ միջ
մար ձո ց-ՇԵՍՈՆԱ. 3. Ո՛ր քիւլ թէ ձոյր ձո մ-
ԲՈՒԼԵ. 4. Ըսի ձոյր ձո ց-ՇՈՒԹԵ Է. 5. Չօ
ժԱՆԾԱՅԻ Երբ 'ն յօրար շմանց. 6. Չօ ԲՈՒԼ
թէ Լէր ձո ց-ՇԼՈՒՅԵԱՄ Է. 7. Երբ ձո Բ-ԲՈՒՅԵ
մօյր. 8. 'Օ'ն ոչօր ցԼՈՐ. 9. Ար ձո Ե-ԻՐՈՒՅ
թօյրոց. 10. Զոյր ձո Ե-ՐՈՒԼ.

1. He was at the wedding. 2. And myself
likewise. 3. He is not in the town. 4. Put
it in the cauldron. 5. They came through the
narrow door. 6. He struck him with the
sword. 7. Over the great sea. 8. From the
green field. 9. Out of the wide street. 10. To
the light.

OBS.—Չ, being eclipsed by յ, takes no letter before it in
Example 5, as the յ of ձո, the article, is sufficiently
euphonic. Ե is very often not eclipsed by յ, when ձո goes
before, as the union of յ and Ե does not require eclipsis.

ձոյր is a form of the preposition ձո, which is used for
euphony before the article ձո. Լէր is used in the same
way, and often before the relative pronoun ձ, instead of Լ,
ջոյր instead of յօ, ր instead of ի or ձ, Երբ or Երբար, instead
of Երբ.

Prepositions ending in a vowel cause ձ of the article to be
dropped as in the foregoing examples. See Exercise XXIX.,
page 53. See note, page 69, for some examples, where they
precede other words beginning with vowels.

RULE IV.

The prepositions Δ or ι , *in* ; $\iota\Delta\iota$, *after* ; $\mu\iota\Delta$, *before* (now obsolete), cause eclipsis with or without Δn .

EXERCISE VI.

$b\Delta\iota le$, a town (home).	νul , going.
$c\acute{e}in$, }	$\mu\sigma\zeta ur$, near.
$c\iota\Delta n$, } distant.	$\mu\Delta\nu\text{-}\mu o$, these.
$\nu\acute{\Delta}il$, a meeting.	$\mu\Delta\nu\text{-}\mu in$, those.
$\nu ib\mu e\Delta\acute{o}$, exile.	$\tau e\Delta\acute{c}t$, coming.

1. $\Delta m\text{-}b\Delta\iota le$. 2. $\Delta n\text{-}\nu ib\mu e\Delta\acute{o}$. 3. $\iota\Delta\iota n\text{-}\nu ul$. 4. $\bar{b}i \mu\Delta\nu\text{-}\mu o \Delta m\text{-}b\Delta\iota le$. 5. $\bar{b}i \mu\Delta\nu\text{-}\mu in \Delta n\text{-}\nu ib\mu e\Delta\acute{o}$. 6. $\Delta \bar{b}\text{-}\mu\sigma\zeta ur no \Delta \zeta\text{-}c\acute{e}in$. 7. $\iota\Delta\iota \nu\text{-}\tau e\Delta\acute{c}t$. 8. $\Delta \mu l\acute{\Delta}inte \mu\Delta\iota\acute{c}$. 9. $\iota\Delta\iota \nu\text{-}\tau e\Delta\acute{c}t \mu\acute{\Delta}\nu\mu\Delta\iota c$. 10. $\iota\mu^i \Delta n \nu\acute{\Delta}il$.

1. At home (in town). 2. In exile. 3. After going. 4. These were at home. 5. Those were in exile. 6. Near or far. 7. After coming. 8. In good health. 9. After the coming of Patrick. 10. In the meeting.

OBS.— $\Delta m\text{-}b\Delta\iota le$ or $\mu\Delta m\text{-}b\Delta\iota le$ is used for *at home*.

RULE V.

The particles Δn , whether ; ζo , that ;² $n\Delta\acute{c}$, that not ; $\nu\acute{\Delta}$, if ; $c\acute{\Delta}$, where ; $\mu un\Delta$, unless, if not ; cause eclipsis in verbs, as also the relative

¹ See observations, page 61.

² ζo , when prefixed to an adjective to form an adverb, does not aspirate or eclipse. (Obs. on Exercise XIV., *First Book*.)

Δ, who, or which, when preceded by a preposition expressed or understood, and when signifying "all which" or "all that."

EXERCISE VII.

ΔΙΤ, a place.	բայցես, sees.
բերար, would give.	բոլորցես, shows.
բաւես, strikes.	Եմ, is.
եւոք, how.	Եմ, I am, am I?
բացար, went.	Եմ, go.

1. Δn m-բաւես բէ? 2. Զօ ո-բայցես տն. 3. Ոճ Ե-բայցես տն? 4. Մնա Ե-բոլորցես բէ է. 5. 'Ատ ան Δ Ե-մ. 6. Ը Ե-մ թորար? 7. 'Օ Ե-բայցես բէ մե բօ ոմ. 8. Ը n-բացար տն? 9. Δn Ե-մ տն Զօ մար? 10. Ը մե Զօ մար; եւոք Δ Ե-մ տն բէն?

1. Does he strike? 2. That you may go safe. 3. Do you not see? 4. Unless he show it. 5. The place where (in which) I am. 6. Where is Patrick? 7. If he should give (to) me a thousand cows. 8. Where did you go? 9. (Whether) are you well? 10. I am well; how are you yourself?

OBS.—The forms of these particles used with the perfect tense (Δր, &c.) have already been shown in Rules for Aspiration, Exercise XXI.

The relative pronoun Δ, who, which, when used with the perfect tense becomes Δր', and, even though preceded by a preposition, aspirates the following initial of verbs by the influence of ո, which is joined to it except in irregular verbs. (See page 46.)

months since that time. 8. Ten priests were in the church. 9. Seven thousand blessings on you. 10. Eight generations.

The numbers which aspirate have been already treated of (page 39).

RULE VII.

OF τ BEFORE ρ.

Nouns beginning with ρ are eclipsed by τ, when the article is expressed, as follows :

1. Feminine nouns in the nominative, accusative, and dative singular.
2. Masculine nouns in the genitive and dative singular.

Nouns beginning with ρ are most generally eclipsed in the dative case, only after the prepositions οε, οο, and ανηρ or ιρ.

EXERCISE IX.

Examples of feminine nouns (nominative and accusative).

αν τ-ραιλ, the beam.	αν τ-ρρόν, the nose.
αν τ-ρλάτ, the rod.	αν τ-ρούιλ, the eye.

Examples of masculine nouns (genitive).

αν τ-ραζαίητ, of the priest.
 αν τ-ραοζαίλ, of the world.
 αν τ-ρεοιλ, of the sail.
 αν τ-ρúιòε, of the session.

EXERCISE X.

ῥαυ, far.

λεαν, follow.

μέρο, size.

ῥέρο, blow.

ῥεοῦ, a jewel.

ῥυῖθεαῖάν, a seat.

τεαῖ, a house.

ταῖαι, give.

1. Τεαῖ ἀν τ-ῥαυαῖαι. 2. Σεοῦ ἀν τ-ῥαο-
ῖαι. 3. Μέρο ἀν τ-ῥεοῖ. 4. ῥυαῖ ἀν
ῥοοῖ. 5. Ὁο βυαῖ ῥέ ἀν τ-ῥαῖ (*acc. fem.*).
6. Ταῖαι ἀν ῥυῖθεαῖάν (*acc. mas.*) ὁ'ν τ-ῥα-
υαῖ. 7. Τόυ αῖ ἀν τ-ῥύῖ ἐ. 8. Ἀ β-ῥαυ ὁ'ν
τ-ῥαοῖ. 9. Λεαν ἐ αῖ ἀν τ-ῥαῖ. 10. Ὁο
ῥέο ῥέ λειρ ἀν ῥοο.

-
1. (The) house of the priest. 2. (The) jewel
of the world. 3. (The) size of the sail.
4. (The) sound of the trumpet. 6. He struck
the beam. 6. Give the seat to the priest.
7. Take it out of the eye. 8. Far from the
world. 9. Follow him on the street. 10. He
blew with the trumpet.

*Of the use of η, τ, and ῥ, before nouns be-
ginning with vowels.*

The rules regarding this peculiar use of τ
and η, and the aspirate ῥ, do not, strictly
speaking, come under the head of Eclipsis,
because a vowel cannot be eclipsed; but in
order not to multiply grammatical terms, we
treat of them here.

RULE VIII.

n BEFORE VOWELS.

In every instance where an initial *consonant* would be eclipsed, words beginning with a vowel will take an n before them, except where Δn is expressed ; the n of Δn is then sufficient.

EXERCISE XI.—EXAMPLES.

Under Rule I.

Δn n-ΔpΔn, our bread. βup n-obΔip, your work.
 Δn n-ΔtΔip, our father. Δ n-euοΔc, their clothes.

Under Rule II.

nΔ n-ΔnpΔ, of the storms.
 nΔ n-eun, of the birds.
 nΔ n-ιΔpγ, of the fish.
 nΔ n-οίγ, of the virgins.
 nΔ n-uβ, of the eggs.

Under Rule IV.

Δ n-Διnm, in name. ιΔp n-όλ, after drinking
 , n-Éipunn, in Ireland. Δ n-uΔtβΔp, in terror.
 Δ n-ολΔιnn, in wool.

Under Rule V.

γo n-ιnneopΔo, that I will tell.
 nΔc n-eιtιλλιm, do I not fly ?
 οΔ n-όλpΔιnn, if I should drink.

Under Rule VI.

բաժժ n-ձերձին, seven songs.
 օժժ n-եիժ, eight steeds.
 ռաօի n-օիրօ, nine sledges.
 յեիժ n-ինջեանա, ten daughters.

EXERCISE XII.

Յսւոյն, to us. ելեալ, flight.

1. Ա n-սւոյն առ Աժար. 2. Ար n-Աժար.
 3. Եւթարար ար n-արան Յսւոյն. 4. Լարօ-բաժժ
 քաջարար 1 n-Երւոյն. 5. Եւթարար ար Խար
 n-օնար. 6. Եի բէ ձ n-սաժէնար. 7. Եի բաժժ
 n-ձերձին ճորդ առ Լեւթար. 8. Եի յեիժ n-ին-
 ճեանա ճաշ. 9. Ելեալ ձա n-սւն. 10. Եւ
 n-օրհայն սրճ բար.

1. In (the) name of the Father. 2. Our
 Father. 3. Give (to) us our bread. 4. After
 (the) coming of Patrick to Ireland. 5. A
 blessing on your work. 6. He was in terror.
 7. (There) were seven songs in the book,
 8. (There) were ten daughters with him (he
 had, &c.). 9. (The) flight of the birds. 10. If
 I should drink cold water.

OBS.—ն is often inserted for euphony between preposi-
 tions ending in a vowel, and the relative and possessive pro-
 nouns ա coming after, as Լէ n-ա իմ, with her eye ; օ n-ա Ե-
 իմ, from which is &c. See page 71.

RULE IX.

τ BEFORE VOWELS.

All *masculine* nouns beginning with vowels take τ prefixed in the nominative and accusative case *singular*, when the article αν is expressed.

EXERCISE XIII.

αναν, a soul.
μανβ, kill.

μύρταιλ, awaken.

1. Αν τ-αναν. 2. Αν τ-eun αζυρ αν τ-ιαρζ. 3. Αν τ-uirze φυαρ. 4. Βυαιλ αν τ-uirze. 5. Μύρταιλ αν τ-αναν. 6. Μανβ αν τ-eun. 7. Βί αν τ-eac λάριη. 8. Όο ρεινν ρέ αν τ-αβρίαν. 9. Αν τ-αναν αζυρ αν εολανν. 10. Ξλαc αν τ-αρίαν.

1. The soul. 2. The bird and the fish. 3. The cold water. 4. Strike the water (*acc.*). 5. Awaken the soul (*acc.*). 6. Kill the bird. 7. The steed was strong. 8. He sang the song. 9. The soul and the body. 10. Take the bread.

OBS.— *Feminine* nouns beginning with a vowel never take a τ, as its use is principally to distinguish gender.

RULE X.

USE OF h.

Nouns beginning with a vowel take h prefixed to prevent a hiatus, when the article nΔ is expressed (except in the genitive plural, which takes n). h is also placed after the possessive pronoun, Δ, *her*, when the word following begins with a vowel.

The use of h prefixed to words beginning with vowels hardly comes under rules of grammar, as it is entirely regulated by euphony, and a desire to prevent a hiatus between two vowels, as *le h-1orΔ, with Jesus*. The instances given in the above rule are the only occasions when h answers any grammatical purpose.

OBS.—Δ (possessive pronoun) *his*, aspirates initial letters if aspirable; if not, no change takes place, even when a vowel follows. Δ, *her*, does not change the initial consonant in any case, but takes h before a vowel as above. Δ, *their*, eclipses the initial (if eclipsable), and prefixes n if the following word begins with a vowel. See Exercise II., Rule VIII., and XV., Rule VII., Part I.

EXERCISE XIV.

ΔϑΔ1cΔ, horns.	1n1e (<i>gen.</i>) of an island.
Δ1lle (<i>gen.</i>), of a cliff.	1ion, fill.
Δ1lleΔct, beauty.	nΔ, of the.
hΔo11, folly.	oc1Δ1, hunger.

1. nΔ h-ΔϑΔ1cΔ. 2. hΔ111 nΔ h-Δ1lle. 3. nΔ h-1n1e. 4. Δ h-Δ1nm. 5. Δ ΔnΔm. 6. hΔo11

nΔ h-óige. 7. Oo líon ré é le h-uirge.
 8. Le 'n-Δ h-áilleΔct. 9. O'Δ ocraí. 10. Le
 h-iaíge Δgair le h-eun.

1. The horns. 2. (The) top of the cliff.
 3. Of the island. 4. Her name. 5. His soul.
 6. (The) folly of (the) youth. 7. He filled it with
 water. 8. With her beauty. 9. To (or of) his
 hunger. 10. With a fish and with a bird.

ĈΔ, not (probably a form of noĉΔ, now obsolete), is used in Ulster and in Scotland for ní. It requires n to be prefixed to words beginning with a vowel or r; as ĉΔ n-íuīl ré, he is not, for ní íuīl ré, or ní ĩ-íuīl ré. Buē or bΔ the perfect tense of the assertive verb ír, often aspirates the initial of the succeeding word, as, buō mΔíĉ é, he was good.

A few instances of aspiration and eclipsis occurring under conditions different from any laid down in the foregoing Rules, may be met with in Irish books. Things so closely connected with euphony and elegance of expression, as aspiration and eclipsis undoubtedly are, cannot in all cases be reduced to precise rules; but those given are sufficient to explain their use.

¹ See note page 69.

Short Phrases Illustrating foregoing Rules

VOCABULARY.

ΔΙCΙ (at or) with her.	ζευζαῖβ (<i>dat.</i>) branches
ΔΙῖ ῥεαὸ, during.	ῥῆΔΙῖ (<i>gen.</i>), green.
ΔΙΒΔ, Scotland.	ῥο νεῖμιν, indeed.
ΔΙΒΔΙΝΝ (<i>dat.</i>), Scotland.	ῥο μῖνιC, oftentimes.
Δ ΜΑΡΔC, to-morrow.	ῆαβΔΙῖ, (<i>pl.</i>) books.
ΔΝ-ῥόῖλμτΔ, very learned.	(<i>gen.</i>) of a book.
	ῆῖῥεαὸ, reading.
	ῆομ, with me.
× βαῖλ, prosperity.	— ΜΑΡΔC, morrow.
βεαννυῖῥὸ (may) bless.	μῖC (<i>gen and voc.</i>), son.
β-ῥυῖλ, is, are.	μῖλε, a thousand.
CΑὸ, what.	μῖνιC, often.
× CΑΟΙ, way.	νεαῖτ, might.
2 CΕΙῸ (<i>gen.</i>), first.	ῖαCῥΔὸ, I will go.
CΙΔ, who?	ῖαῖβ, was (may be).
CΙΔΝΝΟῖ, how?	ῖCῖῖοβ, (who) wrote.
CΝΟΙC, of a hill.	ῖεαῖ, <i>v.</i> (<i>past</i>) stood.
Cὸ, so, as.	ῖνάCΔὸ, a needle.
Cὸμυῖῖα, a neighbour.	ῖοῖῖβῖῥὸ (may) prosper
Cῖυῖννῖῥ (ye), gathered	τΔῖμ, I am.
νεαCΔΙῖ, difficult.	τΔῖῖ, thou art.
νεῖμιν, certain.	τΔμΔῖῖῖ, of a while.
οῖοῖΔνν (<i>hab.</i>), sells.	τΔμΔῖῖ, a while.
ῖΔῥ (<i>perf.</i>) left.	τῖῥ (<i>dat.</i>), house.
ῖεαὸ, a space of time.	τῖ ῖεῖν, thyself.
ῖεῖοῖῖ, possible.	τῖῖῥῖν (<i>inf.</i>), (to) understand.
ῖῖυC, wet.	
ῖόῖῖλμτΔ, learned.	ῖῖῥοΔῖ, an author.
ῖεαῖῖ (<i>v.</i>), cut.	ῖῖ ὈννΔβΔῖν, of
ῖευῥ, <i>n. m.</i> , a branch.	Ο'Donovan.

1. Cíannor a b-fuil tú?

2. Cíannor táim,

3. Cíannor tá tú,

4. Cad é mar tá tú,

5. Cíad éadai b-fuil tú,

} How are you?

6. Táim go maic. Cíannor a b-fuil tú-féin? I am well. How is yourself?

7. Tá mé go maic, buíodéadair leat. I am well (thanks with you), thank you.

8. Go maib maic d'fáil (may good be to you). Thank you.

9. Go m-beannuigiró Dia éirí. May God bless you.

10. Go rairibigiró Dia éirí. May God prosper you.

11. Baid ó Dia ort, a mac mo éirí. A blessing from God on you, son of my heart.

12. Mo seacht míle beannaict ort. My seven thousand blessings on you.

13. Go m-beannuigiró Dia ar n-obair. May God bless our work.

14. Is breá é an lá é seo. This is a fine day.

15. Béir sé fluic a márac. It will be wet to-morrow.

16. Slán leat ar feadh tamail. Farewell for a while.

17. An labhrann tú Gaeilge? Do you speak Irish.

18. Τά με αἵ λέιξεδὸ ἀν ἐέρο λεαβδαίη. I am reading the First Book.

19. Νί θεαδαίη ἀ τσιγρὶν ἐ. It is not hard to understand it.

20. Ἰρ ἐ ρὶν λεαβδαίη ὡί Ὀονναβδάιν. That is O'Donovan's Book.

21. Ἡαὶμαίτ ἀν τ-ύξοδαι ἀ ρερίοβ ἐ? Was it not a good author who wrote it?

22. Βυὸ ρεαρ ἀν ρόγλუმτὰ ἐ. He was a very learned man.

23. Δτβεοὐιγ ἀν τεανγὰ ἀρρα. Revive the ancient language.

24. Βέρο ἀν ḡδεὐιλγε ρδοι μεαρ ρόρ. The Irish will be yet in esteem.

25. Β-ρuiλ ο' ατδαίη beo? Is your father alive?

26. Νί ρuiλ; τὰ ρέ μαρβ. No; he is dead.

27. Τὰ ἀ μάτδαίη beo. His mother is alive.

28. Νί ρuiλ ἀ θεαρβήρuiρ τινν. His sister is not sick.

29. Βί μο θεαρβήράτδαίη ἀ Αλβαινν. My brother was in Scotland.

30. Β-ρuiλ βυρ γ-κόμυρρα τινν? Is your neighbour sick?

31. Ὅο ἐρuiννιγ ριβ ρευρ ἀν ἐνοιc ḡλαιρ. Ye gathered the grass of the green hill.

32. Ἀν β-ρuiλ tú αἵ ουλ γυρ ἀν m-βαίλε? Are you going to the town?

33. Ραὶρδὸ ἀίη βαλλ iαρ b-ρροινν. I will go immediately after dinner.

34. *ბ' ქერიჲ ჴო ბ-ჴილ რე ა უ-ტიჴ ან ტ-რადჴიჲ?* Perhaps he is in the priest's house?

35. *ტა რე რაოი ჴეუჴაიბ ნა ჴ-ჴიანნ.* He is under the branches of the trees.

36. *რაიბ ტუ აჴ ან ჴ-ჴაჴიადიჴ?* Were you at the rock?

37. *ო' ქაჴ მე ჴუად აჴი ან ტ-რლიაბ ე.* I left him up on the mountain.

38. *ჴეაჴი ჴეუჴ თე'ნ ო'იანნ.* Cut a branch from the tree.

39. *ტაბაჴი თამ ან ტ-რნატად.* Give me the needle.

40. *ოო ქეად რე ჴუად აჴი ან მ-ბოტად.* He stood up on the road.

41. *ნაც ი რო ან ბეან მორ?* Is not this the big woman?

42. *ირ მაიტ ნა ჴ-უიბე ა ტა დიცი.* She has good eggs (It is good the eggs which are with her).

43. *ირ მაიტ იად ჴო თეიმინ.* They are good indeed.

44. *ჴიანნოჴ ა'ოილანნ ტუ ნა ჴეაბაჴი?* How do you sell the books?

45. *ოო რაოჴ ა'რჴ ქერიჲ ჴომ.'* As cheaply as I can.

46. *ირ ე ნეაჴ ა თეუნად ოეაჴ ჴო რინი.* It is might which makes right oftentimes.

¹ *ა'რ* is a contracted form of *აჴურ*, and is translated "as" in such connexions as the above. It follows *ოო*, so.

Ἰρ ἰονναν Δ βεῖτ μαῖτ It is the same to be
 Δζυρ Δ βεῖτ Δοιβ- good as to be happy.
 νεα̇.

Λεανανν νάιη Δζυρ Shame and sorrow fol-
 βηόν αν ούβΔιλce. low vice.

Μά'ρ ραοΔ Ιά τιζ If the day be long,
 οίόce. night comes.

Μαιηζ ρεΔλλαρ Διη Δ Woe (to him who) de-
 εαηαιο. ceives his friend.

Νί υαιρλεα̇τ ζαν ρύ- No nobility without
 βΔιλce. virtue.

Νί β-ρuiλ ραοι ζαν There is no sage with-
 λο̇τ. out a fault.

Ο̇c ριον να̇c μαῖτ A bad blast, which is
 ο' Δόν. not good for (some)
 one.

× Ο̇ηρ ρόζ αν λεαζΔ. Illness (is) the com-
 fort of the physician.

Ρηιον̇ μιΔζΔιλ βεα̇τΔ The fear of God (is)
 εαζλα Όέ. the first rule of life.

Ρύν ζα̇c ρεαηc αν ηιζ The desire of every
 ceαηc. love (is) the rightful
 king.

Ρανν, ρανηαι̇. A song, a songster.

Σεα̇cαιν λυ̇τ ο̇ευντα Shun those who make
 αν Δ̇cηαινν. contention.

× ΤορΔ̇ ρλα̇τΔ ράιλce. The beginning of a
 prince (is) greeting.

ΤορΔ̇ ρλάινce cov- The beginning of
 λα̇. health (is) sleep.

ἡ δὲ ἀρχὴ τοῦ φόβου τοῦ Θεοῦ. The fear of God (is) the
 é. beginning of wis-
 dom.

ὑμῖν δὲ ὁ ὑμῖν δὲ. Humility to nobleness.

NOTE.

The inflections or changes of termination which nouns and verbs undergo in Irish will appear strange to the learner who has no knowledge of any language but English. We have not in this book entered into any explanation of the rules by which they are governed, but have, even at some waste of space, given in the Vocabulary at the end all the inflected forms which were necessary for our present purpose. When the learner comes to understand the Rules of Declension and Conjugation he will not require this aid.

The following explanation will for the present be sufficient :—

The Nominative case is the same as the Nominative in English.

The Genitive is like the Possessive.

The Dative is like the Objective, governed by a preposition, which is *always* used with this case in Irish.

The Accusative case is the same as the Objective.

The Vocative case corresponds to the Nominative of *address* in English.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN VOCABULARY.

acc. accusative.
adj. adjective.
adv. adverb.
cond. conditional.
conj. conjunction.
dat. dative.
dem. demonstrative.
emph. emphatic.
f. feminine.
fut. future.
gen. genitive.
hab. habitual.
imp. imperative.
indic. indicative.
inf. infinitive.
int. interrogative.
intens. intensitive.
interj. interjection.
m. masculine.
n. noun.
neg. negative.

nom. nominative.
num. numeral.
opt. optative.
ord. ordinal.
par. particle.
part. participle.
pass. passive.
pers. person.
pl. plural.
poss. possessive.
prep. preposition.
pron. pronoun.
pr. pron. prepositional
pronoun.
pres. present.
reit. reiterative.
rel. relative.
sing. singular.
subj. subjunctive.
voc. vocative

VOCABULARY OF ALL WORDS IN THIS BOOK.

Δ, <i>poss. pron.</i> his, her, its, their.	ἄλ, <i>n. f.</i> will, pleasure.
Δ, <i>rel. pron.</i> who, which.	ἀλλ, <i>n. f.</i> a cliff.
Δ (sign of infin.), to.	ἀλλε, <i>n. f. gen.</i> of a cliff
Δ, (<i>intrj.</i>) sign of voc.), o.	ἀλλεαῖτ, <i>n. f.</i> beauty.
Δ, <i>prep.</i> in.	Διμῑρ, <i>n. f.</i> time, season
Δβῑάν, <i>n. m.</i> a song.	Διnm, <i>n. m.</i> a name.
Δβῑαιν, <i>n. m. pl.</i> songs.	Διρ, <i>prep.</i> on, upon.
Δα, <i>pr. pron.</i> at or with them.	Διρ, <i>pr. pron.</i> on him.
Δαῖαν, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of contention.	Διρ βαλλ, <i>adv. phrase,</i> on the spot, by-and-by
Δαῖαν, <i>n. m.</i> contention.	Διρ φεαῖ, <i>adv.</i> during.
Δαῖαν, <i>n. m.</i> contention.	Διρ γιοῖ, <i>n. m.</i> silver, money.
Δαῖαν, <i>n. m.</i> contention.	Διρ γῑτε, <i>adj.</i> special.
Δαῖαν, <i>n. m.</i> contention.	Διρ μαῖοιν, <i>adv. phrase</i> in the morning.
Δαῖαν, <i>n. m.</i> contention.	Διρ ο-τῑρ, <i>adv. phrase,</i> in the beginning.
Δαῖαν, <i>n. m.</i> contention.	Διρ, <i>n. f.</i> a place.
Δαῖαν, <i>n. m.</i> contention.	ἄλ, <i>n. m.</i> a brood.
Δαῖαν, <i>n. m.</i> contention.	ἄλβ, <i>n. f.</i> Scotland.
Δαῖαν, <i>n. m.</i> contention.	ἄλβαν, <i>dat.</i> (in) Scotland.
Δαῖαν, <i>n. m.</i> contention.	ἄλβαν, <i>adj.</i> beautiful.
Δαῖαν, <i>n. m.</i> contention.	Δμ, <i>n. m.</i> time.
Δαῖαν, <i>n. m.</i> contention.	Δμαῖ, <i>adv.</i> out.
Δαῖαν, <i>n. m.</i> contention.	Δμῑλ suffix. (<i>al.</i>), like
Δαῖαν, <i>n. m.</i> contention.	Δμῑν, <i>adv.</i> only, alone
Δαῖαν, <i>n. m.</i> contention.	Δ μαῖαῖ, <i>adv</i> tomorrow

Δ m-βαίλε, <i>adv.</i> at home	Δοιῖνεαῖ, <i>adj.</i> glad,
(see 'r Δ n m-βαίλε).	happy.
Δμουῖ, <i>adv.</i> outside.	Δοιῖ, <i>n. f.</i> age.
Δ n, <i>article</i> , the.	Δ ο n, <i>num.</i> one.
Δ n, <i>int. par.</i> whether?	Δ ο n-οευ, <i>num.</i> eleven.
Δ n, <i>neg. par.</i> (in or un)	Δ ο n m Δ ὀ, <i>ord. num.</i> first
not.	Δ ο n m Δ ὀ-οευ, <i>ord.</i>
Δ n, <i>intens. par.</i> very.	<i>num.</i> eleventh.
Δ n Δ m, <i>n. m.</i> a soul.	Δ ο ρ ο Δ, <i>adj.</i> old, aged.
Δ n Δ m, <i>adv.</i> seldom.	Δ ρ, <i>poss. pron.</i> our.
Δ n-ῖρεά, <i>adj.</i> very fine	Δ ρ, <i>int. par.</i> whether?
Δ n ρ Δ, <i>n. m.</i> a storm.	Δ ρ, <i>rel. pron.</i> who, what
Δ n-ῖρό, <i>part.</i> (before past tense).	
<i>adj.</i> very learned.	Δ ρ ἰ ὀ n, <i>n. m.</i> bread.
Δ n ἰ ο ρ, <i>adv.</i> up (from	Δ ῖ ρ ο, <i>adj.</i> high, loud.
below).	Δ ῖ ρ ο ε ἰ ρ ο ρ, <i>n. m.</i> an
Δ n-ῖ m Δ ῖ, <i>adj.</i> very good	Archbishop.
Δ n n, <i>prep.</i> in.	Δ ῖ ρ ο-ῖ m ε ἰ ρ, <i>n. m.</i> high
Δ n n, <i>pr. pron.</i> in him,	regard.
in it.	Δ ῖ ρ ο ῖ ῖ, <i>n. m.</i> a high
Δ n n, <i>adv.</i> there, therein	king, a monarch.
Δ n n ρ, <i>prep.</i> in.	Δ ῖ ρ ρ Δ, <i>adj.</i> ancient.
Δ n n ρ n, <i>adv.</i> there (in	Δ ῖ ρ ο ρ c ο ῖ λ, <i>n. f.</i> a high
that), then.	school, a college.
Δ n n ρ ο, <i>adv.</i> here, in this	Δ ρ, <i>prep.</i> out of.
Δ n n ρ ὐ ο, <i>adv.</i> there,	Δ ῖ ρ (cont. for Δ ῖ ρ), as,
yonder.	and.
Δ n ο ῖ ρ, <i>adv.</i> now.	Δ ρ τ ε Δ ῖ, <i>adv.</i> in, into.
Δ n ῖ ὀ, <i>n. m.</i> misery.	Δ ρ τ ῖ, <i>adv.</i> inside.
Δ n u Δ ρ, <i>adv.</i> down (from	Δ ῖ, <i>reit. par.</i> (re) again
above).	Δ ῖ Δ ῖ ρ, <i>n. m.</i> a father.

- Ἀτὰρ, *n. m. gen. of a father.* βεαζάν, *n. m. a little, a few.*
 Ἀτ̃βεοῦιζ, *verb, revive* βεαν, *n. f. a woman.*
 βΔ, *n. f. pl. cows.* βεανναδ̃τ, *n. f. a bless-*
 βΔ, *v. (past indic. of ing.*
 ιρ) was ; see buò. βεαννουιζ, *v. imp. bless*
 βάο, *n. m. a boat.* βεαννουιζιò, *v. (opt.)*
 βΔò (*condit. of ιρ*) may (may) bless.
 be, was. βέαρ̃φΔò, *v. (cond.),*
 βΔιλ, *n. f. prosperity, would give.*
 success. βεατ̃Δ, *n. f. (nom. and*
 βΔιλε, *n. m. (nom. and gen.) life.*
 gen.) a town. βειò, *v. (fut.) will be.*
 βάιν, *adj. gen. of βάν,* βειη, *v. (imp.) bring.*
 white. βειτ̃, *v. (inf.) to be.*
 βΔιν̃φειρ, *n. f. a wed-* βειτ̃, *n. f. a being.*
 ding. βεο, *adj. living, alive.*
 βΔιν̃φίοζΔν, *n. f. a* βεοῦιζ, *v. (imp.) ani-*
 queen. mate.
 βΔιν̃τίγεΔρ̃να, *n. f. a* βευρ̃Δ̃, *adj. mannered*
 lady, a chieftainess. β̃-φuiλ, *v. (int.) is, are?*
 βάιηο, *n. m. gen. of a* βι, *v. (imp.) be.*
 bard. βι, *adj., gen. of beo,*
 βΔι̃νευò, *n. m. a hat.* living.
 βάν, *adj. white.* β̃ι, *v. (past indic.) was.*
 βΔοζΔλ, *n. m. danger.* β̃ιòεαρ̃, *v. (1st pers.*
 βΔοιρ̃, *n. f. folly.* *sing. past), I was.*
 βάηο, *n. m. a bard.* βιζ, *adj. (gen. and voc.*
 βάηη, *n. m. the top.* of βεαζ), little.
 βεα̃, *n. f. a bee.* βιν̃ν, *adj. melodious,*
 βεαζ, *adj. little.* harmonious.

buíðar (3rd pers. pl. past), they were.	buácalla, n. m. gen. of a boy, cowboy.
blar, n. m. taste.	buáðairt, n. f. trouble
blát, n. m. a blossom.	buail, v. (imp.) strike.
bliaðuin, n. f. a year.	buail, v. (past indic.) (he) struck.
bó, n. f. a cow.	buailaenn, v. (hab.) does strike.
boct, adj. poor.	buailaer, v. (rel. pres.) (who) strikes.
bótari, n. m. a road.	buailaer, 1st per. sing past, I struck.
bótari-iauin, n. m. a railroad.	buailrinn, v. (cond.) I would strike.
brát, n. m. judgment; see go brát.	buailrö, v. (opt.) may strike.
brátair, n. m. a brother	buallaö, v. (inf.) to strike.
brec, adj. speckled.	buann, adj. lasting.
brecg, adj. fine, fair.	buannraogallaö, adj. long lived.
brann, n. m. Brian.	buannraarmac, adj. persevering.
brann, n. m. gen. of Brian.	buö, was; see ba.
bruc, adj. gen. of brec speckled.	buíöe, adj. yellow.
bríö, n. f. essence.	buíöeac, adj. thankful
bríöe, n. f. gen. of Brigid.	buíöeacar, n. m. thanks
bríöro, n. f. Brigid.	gratitude.
brurte, part adj. broken	buur, post. pron. your.
bröz, n. f. a shoe.	Cá, int. par. where?
brözä, n. f. pl. shoes.	Cä, neg. par. not.
brón, n. m. sorrow.	
buácall, n. m. a cowboy, a boy.	

CΔO, <i>int. adv.</i> what.	CéΔO, <i>num.</i> a hundred.
ČΔill, <i>v.</i> (<i>past indic.</i>) lost.	CeuONΔ, <i>adj.</i> same.
ČΔilleΔr, <i>v.</i> (<i>rel. pres.</i>) (who) loses.	CeΔnn, <i>n. m.</i> a head.
	CeΔnnčipe, <i>n. m.</i> a head- land.
CΔiT, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of a cat	CeΔnnuĩðe, <i>n. m.</i> a merchant.
CΔič, <i>v.</i> spend, eat, use	
CΔiTilín, <i>n. f.</i> Catherine	CeΔnnuiš, <i>v. (imp.)</i> buy.
CΔoč, <i>adj.</i> blind.	ČeΔnnuiš, <i>v. past indic.</i>
CΔoi, <i>n. m.</i> way.	bought.
CΔoim, <i>adj.</i> gentle, mild	CeΔpc, <i>n. f.</i> a hen.
CΔoirp̃eoil, <i>n. f.</i> mutton	CeΔpc, <i>n. m.</i> right.
CΔom, <i>adj.</i> kind, gentle	CeΔčΔip, <i>num.</i> four.
CΔomΔ, <i>adj., pl.</i> of caom, kind, soft.	CeΔčΔip-veuž, <i>num.</i> fourteen.
CΔopΔ, <i>n. f.</i> a sheep.	CeΔčpΔmΔč, <i>ord. num</i>
CΔpΔill, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of a horse.	fourth.
	CeΔčpΔmΔč-veuž, <i>ord.</i>
CΔpΔll, <i>n. m.</i> a horse.	<i>num.</i> fourteenth.
CΔpΔ, } <i>n. m.</i> and <i>f.</i>	Céro, <i>num.</i> (<i>gen.</i> of
CΔpΔO, } a friend.	čeuO), first.
CΔpΔio, <i>n. m. dat.</i> of cΔpΔ.	Céin, <i>adj.</i> (<i>dat.</i> of cian), distant.
CΔppΔiž, <i>n. f.</i> a rock.	CéipO, <i>n. f.</i> a trade.
CΔp, <i>n. m.</i> a case.	Céipve, <i>n. f. gen.</i> of a trade.
CΔT, <i>n. m.</i> a cat.	
CΔč, <i>n. m.</i> a battle.	Céičpe, <i>num.</i> four (with noun).
CΔčΔ, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of a battle.	Ceīčpe-veuž, <i>num.</i> four- teen (with noun).
CΔčΔip, <i>n. f.</i> a city.	
CΔčbΔip, <i>n. m.</i> a helmet	Ceoil, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of music

Ceol, <i>n. m.</i> music.	Cloöbuaίλτε, <i>part.</i>
Ĉeuo, <i>ord. num.</i> first.	adj. printed.
Ceuo-ppoinn, <i>n. f.</i>	Clog, <i>n. m.</i> a bell.
breakfast, first meal.	Clogteac, <i>n. m.</i> a bell-
Cīa, <i>int. pron.</i> who?	house.
Cīan, <i>adj.</i> far distant.	Cluap, <i>n. f.</i> an ear.
Cīanor, <i>adj.</i> how?	Cneapoa, <i>adj.</i> honest.
Cīll, <i>n. f.</i> a church.	Cnoic, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of a hill
Cīroe, (<i>nom. and gen.</i>)	Ĉo, <i>adv.</i> so, as.
a chest.	Coölao, <i>n. m.</i> sleep.
Claoäipe, <i>n. m.</i> a cow-	Cozaö, <i>n. m.</i> war.
ard.	Cozaio, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of war
Cläioeam, <i>n. m.</i> a	Cozap, <i>n. m.</i> a whisper
sword.	Coizilt <i>v. (inf.)</i> (to)
Cläip, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of a	spare.
table.	Cóip, <i>adj.</i> just, right.
Cläp, <i>n. m.</i> a table, a	Coipe, <i>n. m.</i> a cauldron
board.	Colann, <i>n. f.</i> the body.
Cleap, <i>n. m.</i> craft, a trick	Comuppa, <i>n. f.</i> a neigh-
Cléib, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of a	bour.
bosom.	Copcaö, <i>n. f.</i> Cork
Cliaö, <i>n. m.</i> the chest,	Copcaize, <i>n. f. gen.</i> of
bosom.	Cork
Clipce, <i>adj.</i> expert, ac-	Copp, <i>n. m.</i> a body
tive.	Cop, <i>n. f.</i> a foot
Cloc, <i>n. f.</i> a stone.	Copz, <i>v. (inf)</i> to check
Clocäipe, <i>n. m.</i> a stone-	Cpāinn, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of a
cutter.	tree.
Cloö, <i>n. m.</i> a print, type	Cpānn, <i>n. m.</i> a tree.
Cloöbuaίλ, <i>v. (imp.)</i>	Cpaoäipe, <i>n. m.</i> a la-
print.	bourer.

Críç, <i>n. f.</i> a country.	Ṫá-œuṡ, <i>num.</i> twelve
Críoc, <i>n. f.</i> end.	Ṫáil, <i>n. f.</i> a meeting.
CróòΔ, <i>adj.</i> valiant.	Ṫair, <i>n. f.</i> an oak.
Cróíœ, <i>n. m.</i> a heart.	Ṫam, <i>pr. pron.</i> to me.
Cruiñniṡ, <i>v. imp.</i> gather	Ṫam, <i>n. m.</i> an ox.
Ṫruiñniṡ, <i>v. (past. indic)</i>	Ṫán, <i>n. m.</i> a poem.
gathered.	Ṫaoine, <i>n. m. pl.</i> people
Cú, <i>n. m.</i> and <i>f.</i> a hound	ṪarΔ, <i>ord. num.</i> second
Ṫuṡam, <i>pr. pron.</i> to me	ṪarΔ-œuṡ, <i>ord. num.</i>
unto me.	twelfth.
Curo, <i>n. f.</i> a portion, a	Ṫé, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of God.
share.	Ṫe, <i>prep.</i> of, off, from.
Cúṡ, <i>num.</i> five.	ṪeΔçairò, <i>v. (subj.)</i> went
Cúṡœuṡ, <i>num.</i> fifteen	ṪeΔçair, <i>adj.</i> difficult.
CúṡeΔò, <i>ord. num.</i> fifth	ṪeΔçimΔò, <i>ord. num.</i>
CúṡeΔò - œuṡ, <i>ord.</i>	tenth.
<i>num.</i> fifteenth.	ṪeΔṡ, <i>adj.</i> good.
Cuir, <i>v. (imp.)</i> put.	ṪeΔṡòuine, <i>n. m.</i> a good
Cuirle, <i>n. f.</i> a vein, a	man, a good person.
pulse.	ṪeΔṡ-ríṡ, <i>n. m.</i> a good
Ṫum, <i>com. prep.</i> (to	king.
understood) towards,	Ṫearb, <i>ad.</i> real, genuine
unto.	Ṫearbriáçair, <i>n. m.</i> a
CúimΔṡ, <i>adj.</i> narrow.	brother, a real brother
Cú-marΔ, <i>n. m.</i> a sea-	Ṫearṡ, <i>adj.</i> red.
dog.	Ṫearbriúr, <i>n. f.</i> a sister
Cup, <i>v. (inf.)</i> to put.	Ṫe briṡ, <i>conj.</i> because
Ṫá, <i>conj.</i> if.	Ṫeic, <i>num.</i> ten.
Ṫ'Δ, for Ṫo Δ, to his,	Ṫeimín, <i>adj.</i> certain.
to her.	Ṫeipe, }
Ṫá, <i>num.</i> two.	ṪeipeΔò, } <i>n. m.</i> an end

Deip̃s, <i>adj. gen.</i> of	Dočar, <i>n.m.</i> loss, harm
deap̃s, <i>red.</i>	Dóčar, <i>n. m.</i> hope.
Deop̃, <i>n. m.</i> a tear.	Dó-öeũs, <i>num.</i> twelve.
Deop̃a, <i>n. m. plu.</i> tears	Dóöeunt̃a, <i>part. adj.</i>
Deũs, <i>num.</i> teen.	impossible.
Deun, <i>v.(imp.)</i> make, do	Dófeic̃ioñač̃, <i>adj.</i> in-
Deunač̃, <i>v. (inf.)</i> to do	visible.
Deunař, <i>v. (rel. pres.)</i>	Dóib̃, <i>pr. pron.</i> to them
(who) does.	Dóinñaill, <i>n.m. gen.</i> of
Deunta, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of	Donal.
making.	Dóinñall, <i>n. m.</i> Donal,
Deunta, <i>pass.par.</i> done	Daniel.
Dia, <i>n. m.</i> God.	Dona, <i>adj.</i> wretched,
Dib̃reäč̃, <i>n. m.</i> exile.	unfortunate.
Dílir, <i>adj.</i> dear, fond.	Donn, <i>adj.</i> brown.
Díolann, <i>v. (hab.)</i> sells.	Dop̃ar, <i>n. m.</i> a door.
Díom, <i>pr. pron.</i> off or	Dop̃n, <i>n. m.</i> a fist.
from me.	Dp̃ireos̃, <i>n.f.</i> a brier.
Díot, <i>pr. pron.</i> off or	Dub̃, <i>adj.</i> black.
from thee.	Dúb̃ailce, <i>n. f.</i> vice.
Dc, <i>prep.</i> to.	Duille, <i>n. m.</i> a leaf.
Do, <i>poss. pron.</i> thy.	Duine, <i>n. m.</i> a man, a
Dó, <i>num.</i> two.	person.
Dó <i>prefix</i> , implying	Duinn, <i>pr. pron.</i> to us.
difficulty.	Duit, <i>pr. pron.</i> to thee
Dó, <i>pr. pron.</i> to him.	Dul, <i>v. (inf.)</i> to go
Do, <i>par.</i> used before	going.
certain tenses.	Dún, <i>v. (imp.)</i> shut.
Do, <i>sign of inf.</i> to.	Dún, <i>v. (past indic.)</i> shut
Dóbeur̃ač̃, <i>adj.</i> ill-	Dúnäč̃, <i>v. (inf.)</i> to shut
mannered	Dúnt̃a, <i>pass. part.</i> shut

É, <i>pers. pron.</i> he, him, it	Ṛḍol-ćú, <i>n. m.</i> a wolf.
Eḍć, <i>n. m.</i> a steed.	Ṛḍćuḍṛṛṛṛ, <i>adv. phrase</i>
Eḍḡḡḍ, <i>n. f.</i> fear.	towards.
Eḍḡṇḍ, <i>n. f.</i> wisdom.	Ṛeḍò, <i>n. f.</i> a space of
Eṛć, <i>n. m. pl.</i> steeds.	time.
Éṛpe, <i>n. f.</i> Ireland.	Ṛeḍḡḡḡṛ, <i>v. (rel. pres.)</i>
Éṛpeḍṇṇ, <i>n. f. gen.</i> of	(who) deceives.
Ireland.	Ṛeḍṛ, <i>n. m.</i> a man.
Éṛṛṇṇ, <i>n. f. dat.</i> (in)	Ṛeḍṛḍṛḡḡ, <i>n. m. dat. pl.</i>
Ireland.	(to) men.
Eṛṛḡḡḡṛ, <i>v. (1st sing. pres.)</i> I fly.	Ṛeḍṛḍṛḡḡḡḡ, <i>adj.</i> manly
Eṛṛḡḡḡò, <i>n. m.</i> flight.	Ṛeḍṛḍṇṇ, <i>n. m.</i> a field,
Eolḡṛ, <i>n. m.</i> knowledge,	land.
skill.	Ṛeḍṛ-ceoḡḡ, <i>n. m.</i> a
Euoḍć, <i>n. m.</i> clothes.	musician.
Eun, <i>n. m.</i> a bird, a fowl.	Ṛeḍṛ-Ṛeḍṛḍ, <i>n. m.</i> a
Ṛḍ, <i>prep.</i> under; see	seer, a wizard.
Ṛḍoḡ.	Ṛeḍṛṛ, <i>comp. adj.</i> better
Ṛḍò, <i>adj.</i> distant; ḍ ḡ-	Ṛeḍṛḍ, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of
Ṛḍò, <i>adv.</i> far away.	knowledge.
Ṛḍòḍ, <i>adj.</i> long.	Ṛeiceḍṇṇ, <i>v. (hab.)</i> sees,
Ṛḍḡ, <i>v. (imp.)</i> leave.	does see.
Ṛḍḡ, <i>v. (past indic.)</i> left.	Ṛéṛoṛṛ, <i>adj.</i> possible.
Ṛḍḡḡḡe, <i>n. f.</i> greeting.	Ṛéṛṇ, <i>emph. pron.</i> self,
Ṛḍṇṇe, <i>n. m.</i> a ring.	own.
Ṛḍṛḡe, <i>n. f.</i> the sea.	Ṛeoḡḡ, <i>n. f.</i> flesh, meat
Ṛḍṛṛṇḡḡ, <i>adj.</i> wide.	Ṛeuṛ, <i>n. m.</i> grass, hay.
Ṛḍṇ, <i>v. (imp.)</i> stay.	Ṛḡḍć, <i>n. m.</i> a raven.
Ṛḍoḡ, <i>prep.</i> under.	Ṛḡḍò, <i>n. m.</i> a deer.
Ṛḍol, <i>adj.</i> wild.	Ṛḡce, <i>num.</i> twenty.
	Ṛḡceḍò, <i>num.</i> twentieth

File, <i>n. m.</i> a poet.	Forigro, } <i>n. f.</i> pa-
Fileadò, <i>n. m. gen. pl.</i> of poets.	Forigroe, } tience.
Fion, <i>n. m.</i> wine.	Foilirig, <i>v. (imp.)</i> show,
Fiona, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of wine.	publish.
Fior, <i>adj.</i> true.	Foilirigeann, <i>v. (hab.)</i> shows.
Fiorbuan, <i>adj.</i> steadfast.	Foilirigear, <i>v. (past indic.)</i> I showed.
Fior-càrta, <i>n. m. or f.</i> a true friend.	Follam, <i>adj.</i> empty.
Fioròilir, <i>adj.</i> sincere.	Fór, <i>adv.</i> yet.
Fior, <i>n. m.</i> knowledge.	Forghailte, <i>pass. part.</i> opened.
Fir, <i>n. m. (gen. and voc)</i> of a man.	Fuaim, <i>n. f.</i> a sound.
	Fuair, <i>adj. gen. of</i> fuair, cold.
Fir, <i>n. m. pl.</i> men.	Fuair, <i>adj.</i> cold.
Flaic, <i>n. m.</i> a prince.	Fuil, <i>n. f.</i> blood.
Flaic, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of a prince.	Fuil, <i>v. (subj.)</i> am.
Fliuc, <i>adj.</i> wet.	Fuilm, <i>v. (subj.)</i> I am.
Focail, <i>n. m. (gen. and pl.)</i> words.	Fuinneog, <i>n. f.</i> a window
Focal, <i>n. m.</i> a word.	Fuiling, <i>v. (imp.)</i> suffer
Fógluim, <i>v. (imp.)</i> learn.	Fulang, <i>v. (inf.)</i> to suffer
Fógluim, <i>v. (inf.)</i> to learn.	ḡab, <i>v. (imp.)</i> take, seize.
Fóglumta, <i>adj.</i> learned	ḡabáil, <i>v. (inf.)</i> to take, taking.
Fóḡair, <i>v. (imp.)</i> warn.	ḡabair, <i>n. m.</i> a goat.
Fóḡrao, <i>v. (inf.)</i> to warn	ḡac, <i>adj. pron.</i> each, every.
Fogur, <i>adj.</i> near ; a b-fogur, <i>adv.</i> near.	ḡaduir, <i>n. m. (nom. and gen.)</i> a thief.

	(<i>n.f.</i> Gaelic	ῥῖλ, <i>adj.</i> (<i>voc.</i> of ῥεᾶλ),
	(the lan-	bright.
ῥεῶιλῖς,	guage of	ῥιολῖς, <i>n.m.</i> a servant.
ῥεῶιλῖς,	the Irish	ῥῖς, <i>v.</i> (<i>imp.</i>) take,
	and of the	receive.
	Highland	ῥῖς, <i>adj.</i> (<i>gen.</i>) green
	Scotch.)	ῥῖς, <i>adj.</i> green.
ῥῖλ, <i>n. f.</i>	steam, va-	ῥῖς, <i>n. m.</i> a lock.
pour.		ῥεῶδς, <i>adj.</i> noisy,
ῥῖλε, <i>n.f.gen.</i>	of steam	quarrelsome.
ῥῖν, <i>prep.</i>	without.	ῥῖς, <i>adj.</i> cunning, wise
ῥῶς, <i>n. f.</i>	wind.	ῥνῖς, <i>v.</i> makes.
ῥῖς, <i>adj.</i>	rough, rug-	ῥνῖς, <i>n. m.</i> (<i>nom. and</i>
ged.		<i>gen.</i>) work, business.
ῥεᾶλ, <i>adj.</i>	bright, white	ῥο, <i>prep.</i> unto, till.
ῥεᾶλ, <i>n. m.</i>	a pledge,	ῥο, <i>par.</i> before verbs,
a promise.		that.
ῥεᾶλ, <i>v.</i> (<i>imp.</i>)	promise.	ῥο, <i>par.</i> , before an ad-
ῥεῖς, <i>v.</i> (<i>imp.</i>)	cut.	jective forms an ad-
ῥεῖς, <i>n. m.</i>	a com-	verb.
plaint.		ῥο βῖς, <i>adv.</i> for ever.
ῥεῖς, <i>n. m.</i>	a	ῥο ῥεῖς, <i>adv.</i> indeed
hare.		ῥο ῥεῖς, <i>adv.</i> well.
ῥεῖς, <i>n. m.</i>	a ge-	ῥο ῥεῖς, <i>adv.</i> often-
neration.		times.
ῥεῖς, <i>n. m. pl.</i>	generations.	ῥοῖς, <i>n. m.</i> a field, a
		garden.
ῥεῖς, <i>n. f.</i>	a branch.	ῥο ῥεῖς, <i>adv.</i> heavily
ῥεῖς, <i>n. f.</i> (<i>dat.</i>)	branches.	ῥο ῥεῖς, <i>adv.</i> wholly.
		ῥῖς, <i>n. m.</i> love.
ῥεῖς, <i>adj.</i>	sharp.	ῥῖς, <i>v.</i> (<i>imp.</i>) love.

Ἡμεῖς, <i>n. f. gen. of the sun.</i>	ἰονοευντα, <i>part. adj. fit to be done, practicable.</i>
Ἡμεῖς, <i>n. f. the sun.</i>	
Ἡμεῖς, <i>v. (imp.) pray.</i>	ἰονμου, <i>adj. dear, beloved.</i>
Ἡμεῖς, <i>v. (inf.) to pray.</i>	
Ἡμεῖς, <i>n. f. prayer.</i>	ἰοννον, <i>adj. equal.</i>
Ἡμεῖς, <i>par. before verbs, that.</i>	ἰν, <i>prep. in; see ι.</i>
Ἡμεῖς, <i>prep. unto, towards</i>	ἰν, <i>v. (assertive) is.</i>
ἰ, <i>prep. in; see ι.</i>	ἰς, <i>n. m. a day.</i>
ἰ, <i>pers. pron. she, her.</i>	ἰσβριαν, <i>v. (hab.) does speak.</i>
ἰσ, <i>pers. pron. they, them.</i>	ἰσχυρ, <i>adj. strong.</i>
ἰσ, <i>prep. after.</i>	ἰσμ, <i>n. f. a hand.</i>
ἰσριν, <i>n. m. gen. of iron.</i>	ἰσν, <i>adj. full.</i>
ἰσριν, <i>n. m. iron.</i>	ἰσν, <i>n. m. the full.</i>
ἰσρ, <i>n. m. a fish.</i>	ἰσο, <i>n. m. a hero.</i>
ἰσ, <i>pers. pron. you, ye.</i>	ἰσο, <i>n. m. a calf.</i>
ἰσιν, <i>prep. between.</i>	ἰσο-μαρ, <i>n. m. a sea calf.</i>
ἰσεν, <i>n. f. a daughter</i>	ἰσοιστεοι, <i>n. f. veal.</i>
ἰσενας, <i>n. f. pl. daughters.</i>	ἰε, <i>prep. with.</i>
ἰν, <i>pers. pron. we, us.</i>	ἰεβδιν, <i>n. m. gen. of a book.</i>
ἰνεοιστο, <i>v. (1st. sing. fut.) I will tell.</i>	ἰεβδιν, <i>n. m. pl. books</i>
ἰννι, <i>v. (imp.) tell.</i>	ἰεβδιν, <i>a book.</i>
ἰνρε, <i>n. f. gen. of an island.</i>	ἰεζο, <i>n. m. gen. of a physician.</i>
ἰον, <i>prefix, expressing fitness.</i>	ἰεαν, <i>v. (imp.) follow.</i>
ἰον, <i>adv. than.</i>	ἰεανον, <i>v. (hab.) follows.</i>
	ἰεαν. <i>n. m. a child.</i>

λεατ, <i>pr. pron.</i> with thee.	λυαc, <i>n. m.</i> a price.
λεαc, <i>n. f.</i> half.	λυαcμaπ, <i>adj.</i> precious
λεαcμaπb, <i>adj.</i> half dead.	λυb, <i>v. (imp.)</i> bend.
λεiγεaο, <i>pres. part.</i> reading.	λυbca, <i>pass. part.</i> bent, looped.
λεim, <i>n. f.</i> a leap.	λυc, <i>n. f.</i> a mouse.
λεimb, <i>n. m. pl.</i> children.	λυct, <i>n. m.</i> folk.
λεip, <i>prep.</i> with ; see λε	λυib, <i>n. f.</i> an herb, a plant.
λεip, <i>pr. pron.</i> with him	λυibγοpт, <i>n. m.</i> a garden, herb garden.
лиaйг, <i>n. m.</i> a physician	мa, <i>conj.</i> if.
лиaт, <i>adj.</i> gray.	мac, <i>n. m.</i> a son.
лиb, <i>pr. pron.</i> with you.	мac-aλλa, <i>n. m.</i> an echo
лиom, <i>pr. pron.</i> with me	мaοaο, } <i>n. m.</i> a dog.
лиon, <i>v. (imp.)</i> fill.	мaοpиaο, }
лиon, <i>v. (past indic.)</i> filled.	мaγaο, <i>n. m.</i> mocking
лоbca, <i>pass. part.</i> rotten	мaиoи, <i>n. f.</i> the morning.
лоc, <i>n. m.</i> a lake, lough.	мaйгоean, <i>n. f.</i> a maiden.
лоct, <i>n. f.</i> a fault.	мaиp, <i>v. (imp.)</i> live.
лог, <i>n. m.</i> a hollow.	мaиpe, <i>n. f.</i> Mary.
лонг, <i>n. f.</i> a ship.	мaиpγ, <i>n. f.</i> woe.
лонг-coγaиo, <i>n. f.</i> a ship of war.	мaиpтpеоил, <i>n. f.</i> beef.
лонг-γaиle, <i>n. f.</i> a steamboat.	мaиc, <i>v. imp.</i> forgive.
лонгpopт, <i>n. m.</i> a camp, a fort.	мaиc, <i>v. past indic.</i> forgave.
лоннпaο, <i>n. m.</i> shining.	мaиc, <i>adj.</i> good.
	мaлa, <i>n. m. (nom. and gen.)</i> a bag.

- 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *n. m.* a monk. 𐌆𐌆𐌆, *n. f.* honey.
 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *n. m. gen.* of a monk. 𐌆𐌆𐌆, *num.* a thousand
 𐌆𐌆𐌆, *adj.* bald. 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *adj.* sweet.
 𐌆𐌆𐌆, *n. m.* a votary. 𐌆𐌆𐌆, *n. f.* meal.
 𐌆𐌆𐌆, *prep.* like to, as. 𐌆𐌆𐌆, *adj.* fine, smooth.
 𐌆𐌆𐌆, *adv.* as. 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *adj.* often.
 𐌆𐌆𐌆, *suffix. (al.)* like. 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *n. f. pl.* months
 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *n. f. gen.* of the I, myself.
 sea. 𐌆𐌆𐌆, *n. f. pl.* women.
 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *n. m.* morrow. 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *n. f. dat. pl.*
 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *adj.* dead. women.
 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *v. (imp.)* kill, slay 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *n. f. dat.* (to) a
 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *adv.* so, as that woman.
 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *n. m.* a beef. 𐌆𐌆, *poss. pron.* my.
 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *v. (inf.)* to 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *adj. (gen. of 𐌆𐌆𐌆)*
 live. great.
 𐌆𐌆𐌆 (i.e. 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆) it is. 𐌆𐌆𐌆, *adj.* great, large.
 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *n. f.* a mother 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *adj. pl.* big.
 𐌆𐌆, *pers. pron.* I, me. 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *n. m.* much,
 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *v. (imp.)* de- many.
 ceive. 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *n. f.* great pain
 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *v. (rel. pres.)* 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *n. m.* a great
 deceives. sail, a mainsail.
 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *n. m.* esteem. 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆-𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *n. m.* great
 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *n. f.* size. thirst.
 𐌆𐌆, } *n. f.* a month. 𐌆𐌆𐌆, *n. f.* a pig.
 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, } *n. f.* a month. 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *n. f.* pork,
 𐌆𐌆𐌆, (*gen. and voc.*) son bacon, swine-flesh.
 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *n. m.* Michael. 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *n. f.* people.
 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *gen.* of Michael 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *n. f.* the sea.

μυλλᾶς, <i>n. m.</i> top, summit.	ἡ (cont. for ἡγεῖαν), a daughter.
μὴν, <i>conj.</i> unless.	ἢ, <i>neg. par.</i> (with past tense) not.
μὴν, <i>conj.</i> (with past tense) unless.	ἢ, <i>conj.</i> or, nor.
μύρσαι, <i>v. (imp.)</i> waken	ἢ, <i>n. m.</i> habit, custom, fashion.
ἡ, <i>article</i> (<i>pl. or gen. fem.</i>) the.	ὅ, <i>prep.</i> from.
ἢ, <i>int. par.</i> whether not.	ὅ (form of ὅ) a grandson, descendant, prefixed to family names.
ἢ, <i>neg. par.</i> that not, who not.	ὅ, <i>n. f.</i> work.
ἢ, <i>par.</i> (with past tense) that not.	ὅ, <i>n. f.</i> a fire-work.
ἡ, <i>n. f.</i> shame.	ὅ, <i>n. f.</i> a waterwork.
ἡ, <i>num.</i> nine.	ὅ, <i>n. m.</i> hunger.
ἡ, <i>num.</i> nineteen.	ὅ, <i>num.</i> eight.
ἡ, <i>n. m.</i> a saint.	ὅ, <i>num.</i> eighteen
ἡ, <i>ord. num.</i> ninth	ὅ, <i>ord. num.</i> eighth.
ἡ - ὅ, <i>ord. num.</i> nineteenth.	ὅ - ὅ, <i>ord. num.</i> eighteenth.
ἡ, <i>adj.</i> holy.	ὅ, <i>adj.</i> young.
ἢ, <i>par.</i> that not.	ὅ, <i>n. f.</i> night.
ἡ, <i>neg. par.</i> (un or in)	ὅ, <i>n. f.</i> a virgin.
ἡ, <i>adj.</i> unprofitable.	ὅ, <i>n. m. pl.</i> sledges
ἡ, <i>adj.</i> unmerciful.	ὅ, <i>v. (imp. and inf.)</i> drink.
ἡ, <i>n. m.</i> might.	ὅ, <i>n. f. dat.</i> in wool.
ἢ, <i>neg. adv.</i> not.	

Όλανν, <i>n. f.</i> wool.	Πορτ, <i>n. m.</i> a fort.
Όλc, <i>adj.</i> bad, wicked.	Πορτλάργε, <i>n. f.</i> Wa-
Όλφαίνν, <i>v. (cond.)</i> I	terford.
would drink.	Πόρ, <i>v. imp.</i> marry.
Όρ, <i>n. m.</i> gold.	Πόρδò, <i>v. (inf.)</i> (to)
Όρò, <i>n. m.</i> a sledge.	marry.
Όρμ, <i>pr. pron.</i> on me.	Πόρδò, <i>n. m.</i> marriage
Όρμδìβ, <i>pr. pron.</i> on	Πόρδανν, <i>v. (hab.)</i> marries
you.	Πρίομ, <i>adj.</i> chief, first.
Όρ, <i>prep.</i> over.	Προμν, <i>n. f.</i> a dinner
Ότμδρ, <i>n. m.</i> illness,	a meal.
distemper.	Πυρ, <i>n. m.</i> a lip.
Πάρρε, <i>n. m.</i> a child.	Ραδρδò, <i>v. 1st. pers. fut.</i>
Πάρρεδò, (<i>gen. pl.</i> of	I will go.
children.	Ραδδρc, <i>n. m.</i> sight.
Πάορδìc, <i>n. m.</i> Patrick	Ρδìβ, <i>v. (subj.)</i> was
πεδδò, <i>n. m.</i> sin.	(may be.)
Πεδδαρ, <i>gen.</i> of Peter	Ρδìν, <i>n. f. dat.</i> a
Πεδδαρ, <i>n. m.</i> Peter.	spade.
Πέìν, <i>n. f. dat.</i> pain.	Ρδìν, <i>n. f.</i> a spade.
Πέìρτ, <i>n. f.</i> a reptile.	Ρδανν, <i>n. m.</i> a verse, a
Πìδν, <i>n. f.</i> pain.	song.
Πìγìν, <i>n. f.</i> a penny.	Ρδαννδìò, <i>n. m.</i> a
Πìγνε, <i>n. f. pl.</i> pence.	songster.
Ποδδìλ, <i>n. f. gen.</i> of a	Ρìγ, <i>n. m.</i> a king.
people.	Ρìδγδìλ, <i>n. f.</i> a rule.
Ποδδìλ, <i>n. m.</i> a people.	Ρò, <i>intens. par.</i> very,
Πόγ, <i>n. f.</i> a kiss.	too much.
Πόγ, <i>v. (imp.)</i> kiss.	Ρò, <i>par.</i> with past
Πόγ, <i>v. (past. indic.)</i>	tense.
kissed	Ρò-βεδγ, <i>adj.</i> too small

- Ró-mór, *adj.* excessively great, too large. Sador, *n.m.* a carpenter, a builder.
 Ró-jean, *adj.* very old. Sador, *adj.* free, cheap.
 Ró-țeiť, *adj.* too hot. Sadoroune, *n. m.* a freeman.
 Ruad, *adj.* red.
 Rún, *n. m.* a secret, a desire. Sadoťair, *n. m. gen.* of work.
 Sazairt, *n.m. gen.* and Sadoťar, *n. m.* work, *pl.* priests. labour.
 Sazairt, *n. m.* a priest. Sár, *intens. par.* very, most.
 Sairōbir, *adj.* rich, fertile. Sár-binn, *adj.* most harmonious.
 Sail, *n. f.* a beam.
 Sa m-baile, *adv.* at home; see a m-baile. Sár-ġlic, *adj.* very wise.
 Sadoġail, *n. m. gen.* of the world. Sár-maitť, *adj.* very good, excellent.
 Sadoġal, *n.m.* the world, the age. Sárpuġad, *n.m.* oppression, fatigue.
 Sadoġalad, *adj.* long lived. Scáť, *n. m.* a shadow.
 Sadoi, *n. m.* a sage. Sciať, *n. f.* a shield.
 Sadoil, *v. (imp.)* think, suppose. Scoil, *n. f.* a school.
 Sadoil, *v. (past. indic.)* thought. Scolaire, *n. m. (nom. and gen.)* a scholar.
 Sadoil, *v. (past. indic.)* thought. Scriob, *v. (imp.)* write.
 Sadoileann, *v. (hab.)* thinks. Scriob (rel. past.) (who) wrote.
 Sador, *n. m. pl.* carpenters. Scuir, *v. (imp.)* cease.
 Sador, *n. m. pl.* carpenters. Sooc, *n. m.* a trumpet.
 Sé, *pers. pron.* he, it. Sé, *num.* six.

Seáčain, <i>v. (imp.)</i> shun, avoid.	Séipe, <i>n. m.</i> a supper, a meal.
Seáčnadh, <i>v. (inf.)</i> (to) avoid.	Seipeadh, <i>ord. num.</i> sixth.
Seacht, <i>num.</i> seven.	Seipeadh-oeuz, <i>ord. num.</i> sixteenth.
Seacht-oeuz, <i>num.</i> seventeen.	Seoib, <i>n. m.</i> a jewel.
Seachtmíadh, <i>num.</i> seventeenth.	Seoil, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of a sail.
Seachtmíadh-oeuz, <i>ord. num.</i> seventeenth.	Seoil, <i>n. m.</i> a sail.
Seamróz, <i>n. f.</i> a sham-rock.	Seunmíad, <i>adj.</i> prosperous.
Sean, <i>adj.</i> old.	Szian, <i>n. f.</i> a knife.
Sean-bean, <i>n. f.</i> an old woman.	Szior, <i>v. (imp.)</i> ravage, ruin.
Seannóine, <i>n. m.</i> an old man, old person.	Sí, <i>pers. pron.</i> she.
Seannféad, <i>n. m.</i> an old man.	Síad, <i>pers. pron.</i> they.
Seapic, <i>n. m. and f.</i> love.	Síad-rin, <i>pron.</i> those.
Seap, <i>v. (imp.)</i> stand.	Síad-ro, <i>pron.</i> these.
Seap, <i>v. (past indic.)</i> stood.	Síb, <i>pron.</i> you, ye.
Seapmíad, <i>adj.</i> firm.	Sin, <i>dem. pron.</i> that.
Séoeuz, <i>num.</i> sixteen.	Sinn, <i>pers. pron.</i> we.
Séib, <i>v. (imp.)</i> blow.	Síon, <i>n. f.</i> the weather, a blast.
Séib, <i>v. (past indic.)</i> blew.	Síor, <i>adv.</i> down.
Seinn, <i>v. (imp.)</i> sing.	Síor, <i>adv.</i> below.
	Síubáil, <i>v. (imp.)</i> walk
	Síubáil, <i>v. (inf.)</i> to walk
	Síubáilfidinn, <i>v. (cond.)</i> I would walk.
	Síúil, <i>n. f.</i> a sister.

Sláinte, <i>n. f. nom.</i> and Spáilpín, <i>n. m.</i> a la- gen. health. bourer.	
Sláit, <i>n. f. dat.</i> (to) a Spárán, <i>n. m.</i> a purse. rod. Speál, <i>n. f.</i> a scythe.	
Slán, <i>adj.</i> healthy, safe Spáiro, <i>n. f.</i> a street.	
Slána, <i>adj.</i> (<i>pl.</i> of Spáin, <i>n. m.</i> a bridle. rlán) healthy. Spóin, <i>n. f. dat.</i> a nose	
Slat, <i>n. f.</i> a rod. Spón, <i>n. f.</i> a nose.	
Smígead, <i>n. m.</i> a smile. Spuic, <i>n. m.</i> a stream.	
Smígeada, <i>n. m. pl.</i> Suan, <i>n. m.</i> rest, sleep. smiles. Suar, <i>adv.</i> up.	
Smíor, <i>n. m.</i> marrow. Súar, <i>adv.</i> above.	
Snáic, <i>n. f.</i> a needle Súbáilce, <i>n. f.</i> virtue.	
So, <i>dem. pron.</i> this. Suíoe, <i>n. m.</i> (<i>nom. and</i> Só, <i>prefix</i> , implying <i>gen.</i>) sitting, a session ease, opposite to ró. Suíoeacán, <i>n. m.</i> a seat	
Sóbeurac, <i>adj.</i> well- Súil, <i>n. f.</i> an eye. mannered. Súil, <i>n. f. gen. pl.</i> of eyes	
Sochar, <i>n. m.</i> profit. Sul, <i>adv.</i> before.	
So-óeunta, <i>part. adj.</i> Tá, <i>v.</i> (<i>pres. indic.</i>) am, possible. is, are.	
Sófeicrionac, <i>adj.</i> vis- Tabair, <i>v.</i> (<i>imp.</i>) give. ible, easy to be seen. Tabairt, <i>v.</i> (<i>inf.</i>) (to)	
Sóg, <i>n. m.</i> pleasure, give, giving.	
ease, comfort. Taois, <i>n. m.</i> Teig, Thad- deus.	
Soirbhis (<i>v.</i>), prosper. Taois, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of Soirbhis, <i>v.</i> (<i>opt.</i>) may Taois, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of prosper. Teig.	
Solur, <i>n. m.</i> light. Táim, <i>v.</i> (<i>1st pres.</i>) I am	
Sona, <i>adj.</i> happy, for- Táinig, <i>v.</i> (<i>past indic.</i> tunate. came.	

Τάτιρ, <i>v.</i> (<i>pres. indic.</i> 2 nd) thou art.	Τιζεαρναδ, <i>n. m.</i> a lord.
Ταιρβεδ, <i>adj.</i> profitable.	Τιnn, <i>adj.</i> sick.
Ταλαμ, <i>n. f.</i> the earth.	Τιocrά, <i>v.</i> (<i>cond. 2nd.</i>) thou wouldst come.
Ταμαλλ, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of a while.	Τιορμα, <i>adj. pl.</i> of τιμμ, dry.
Ταμαλλ, <i>n. m.</i> a while.	Τιρ, <i>n. f.</i> country, land.
Τανζαυαρ, <i>v.</i> (<i>past ind. 3rd</i>) they came.	Τιρ-ζηρό, <i>n. m.</i> patriotism, country-love.
Τανζαρ, <i>v.</i> (<i>past indic. 1st</i>) I came.	Τιρμ, <i>adj.</i> dry.
Ταρ, <i>v. (imp.)</i> comethou well.	Τοβαρ, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of a well.
Ταρ, <i>rep.</i> over, beyond	Τοδρ, <i>n. m.</i> a well.
Ταρβ, <i>n. m.</i> a bull.	Τόζ, <i>v. (imp.)</i> take, lift
Ταρτ, <i>n. m.</i> thirst.	Τοιλ, <i>n. f.</i> will.
Τέ, <i>n. m.</i> he, who, an individual, αν τέ.	Τομάρι, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of Thomas.
Τεδ, <i>n. m.</i> a house.	Τομάρ, <i>n. m.</i> Thomas.
Τεδτ, <i>v. (inf.)</i> (to) come, coming.	Τονν, <i>n. m. and f.</i> a wave.
Τεανζα, <i>n. f.</i> a tongue, a language.	Τορ, } <i>n. m.</i> a be-
Τεανν, <i>adj.</i> tight.	Τορδ, } ginning.
Τέρο, <i>v. (imp.)</i> go.	Τρε, <i>prep.</i> through.
Τεμε, <i>n. f.</i> fire.	Τρεαρ, <i>prep.</i> through.
Τειτ, <i>adj.</i> hot.	Τρεαρ, <i>ord. num.</i> third.
Τις, <i>v.</i> comes.	Τρεαρ-οευς, thirteenth
Τις (dat.), house.	Τρευν, <i>adj.</i> brave, strong.
Τιζε, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of a house	Τρευνφεαρ, <i>n. m.</i> a brave man

Τρί, <i>num.</i> three.	ὑδρῆλεστέ, <i>n. f.</i> no-
Τρίαν, <i>n. m.</i> a third.	bility.
Τρί-δεύς, <i>num.</i> thirteen	ὑμῶν, <i>n. m.</i> fear,
Τρόκαιεστέ, <i>adj.</i> mer-	dread.
ciful.	ὑψάλ, <i>adj.</i> noble.
Τρομ, <i>adj.</i> heavy.	ὑπέρβος, <i>n. m.</i> terror.
Τρομ-ῖσαν, <i>n. m.</i> a	ὑβ, <i>n. f.</i> an egg.
heavy sleep, a le-	ὑβᾶλλ, <i>n. m.</i> an apple.
thargy.	ὑβᾶλλῶρε, <i>n. m.</i> an
Τρουζ, <i>adj.</i> sad.	orchard.
Τύ, <i>pers. pron.</i> thou.	ὑψοσ, <i>n. m.</i> an author
Τύ, <i>pers. pron.</i> thee (acc.)	ὑί, <i>n. m.</i> gen. of a des-
Τυαίμ, <i>n. f.</i> a guess,	cendant ; see o and
a hint.	υδ.
Τυαμ, <i>n. f.</i> Tuam.	ὑίβε, <i>n. f. pl.</i> eggs.
Τυαμα, <i>n. f. gen.</i> of	ὑί Ὀνναδῶν, <i>n. m.</i>
Tuam.	gen. of O'Donovan.
Τύ πέιν, <i>pers. pron.</i>	ὑίε, <i>adj. pron.</i> all.
<i>emph.</i> thyself.	ὑίρε, <i>n. m.</i> (nom. and
Τυς, <i>v.</i> (past indic.) gave	gen.) water.
Τυίς, <i>v.</i> understand.	ὑί, <i>adj.</i> great.
Τυίςριν, <i>v.</i> (inf.) (to)	ὑίπείρε, <i>n. f.</i> a mon-
understand.	ster, a great serpent
Τύρ, <i>n. m.</i> a beginning.	ὑμ, <i>prep.</i> about.
ὑδ, <i>n. m.</i> a grandson, a	ὑμῆστέ, <i>n. f.</i> humility.
descendant ; see o.	ὑπέρβος, <i>n. m. pl.</i> floors.
ὑδρῆ, <i>adj. pl.</i> of	ὑπέρβος, <i>n. m.</i> a floor.
ὑψάλ, noble, <i>n. pl.</i>	ὑπέρβος, <i>n. f.</i> a prop,
gentlemen, nobles.	jamb.



Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language,

6 MOLESWORTH STREET

DUBLIN.

The SOCIETY are now issuing a series of Books on an easy graduated plan from which to learn the Language.

First Irish Book,	48 pages,	price	2d.
Second Irish Book,	112	..	4d.
Third Irish Book,	150	..	6d.
Irish Copy Book,	2d.
Pursuit of Diarmuid and Grainne,			
<i>Part I.</i> ,	1s. 3d.
<i>Part II.</i> ,	1s. 6d.
Fate of the Children of Lir,		..	1s. 6d.

The Rules of the Society, statement of object and means, instructions for the formation of Local Associations and Classes, report of proceedings, list of schools in which Irish is taught, &c., may be had *gratis* and Post free, on application to the Secretaries, or in the Society's books.

The Society's publications will be supplied at very much reduced prices to National and other Schools, Classes, and Associations, by the Publishers, to whom all orders are to be addressed.

Orders for supplies exceeding 5s. in amount will be sent carriage free.

M. H. GILL & SON,

O'CONNELL STREET, DUBLIN

Society for the Preservation of the Irish
Language,

NO. 6 MOLESWORTH-STREET,
DUBLIN.

“Béir an ġaeóilge faoi meaf f6r
A n-Eirinn uafal, innir na ríġ.”

“The Irish language will be yet in esteem
In noble Erin, the island of kings.”

“Béir an ġaeóilge faoi meaf móir
A n-Atcliat na b-flearg b-rionól.”

“The Irish language will be in high esteem
In Dublin of the wine-drinking goblets.”

“A uairle Éireann áile
A ġru na ġ-céimeann ġ-combáir6e,
Tréir6 bui o-ġiom-ġuan ġan ar,
Céimr6 lom-luad6 bui leab6ar.”

“Nobles of beauteous Eire
You race of affectionate generations,
Forsake your profound slumber without delay,
Ply the earnest publication of your literature.”

M. H. GILL & SON,
O'CONNELL STREET, DUBLIN.